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TARIFF PROTEST VOTED BY BAY STATE SENATE

Republicans, Making Capital Out of Governor Foss' Requests, Adopt Resolutions to Congress Against Underwood Tariff

2 DEMOCRATS VOTE NO

Framers of Protest Have Made It Appear That Attack on Entire Wilson Program Was Urged by Chief Executive

On a straight party vote with all members except President Greenwood voting, the Senate today adopted the resolution protesting to Congress against the present Democratic tariff program. These resolutions were based on a message sent to the Legislature by Governor Foss recommending that such a memorial be sent to Congress. A feature of today's vote was that the Democratic members voted as a unit against the Governor's recommendation.

When the resolutions were reached on the calendar Senator Horgan moved that the vote be taken by roll call. The vote stood 14 to 2, with 11 pairs. The members voted as follows:

In favor—Senators Allen, Bagley, Bazeley, Blanchard, Clark, Coolidge, Eldridge, Fay, Gerst, McLane, Montague, Ward, Wheeler, Williams, 14. Opposed—Senators Draper and Timilty, 2.

Paired for—Senators Stearns, Cobbs, Bellamy, Hilton, Gordon, Ross, Johnson, Chase, Hersey, Wells, Norwood; against, Senators Fisher, Fitzgerald, Joyce, McCarthy, Hickey, Mack, Brennan, Halley, Quigley, Horgan, McGonagle.

It is admitted by legislators of all parties that the Governor has offered an opportunity for the Republicans to make political capital which may be used to embarrass the Democrats at Washington in enacting their tariff reform bill. In his message, the Governor took issue with the Democratic leaders at Washington, declaring that to remove all duty on certain manufactures was not in the interest of the country, New England in particular. This view has been embodied in the resolution under consideration and care was taken to make mention of the fact that the resolutions were drawn on recommendation of Governor Foss.

It is the aim of the Massachusetts Democratic leaders in the Legislature to stop further proceedings on the Governor's message. They regret that it has been sent broadcast throughout the country, and has apparently caused some embarrassment for President Wilson. It is felt on their part that to send to Washington a memorial against the present tariff program, recommended by a Democratic Governor, will only make matters a trifle worse.

EXPRESS SERVICE ON L TO SUBURBS STARTS MONDAY

Cars From Sullivan Square to Somerville and Medford to Make No Stops in Rush Hours

Operation of an express service during the evening rush hour on three Somerville and Medford lines running from Sullivan square will be begun by the Boston Elevated Monday.

The Medford Hillside cars will be operated without stopping to leave passengers between Sullivan square and the top of Winter Hill from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m. This service is established at the request of the Medford Hillside Men's Club.

Between 5 p. m. and 6 p. m. cars on the Woburn and on the West Medford lines will not stop except to take on passengers between Sullivan square and the top of Winter Hill. This service is established in compliance with the recommendation of the transportation committee of the Medford board of aldermen and the requests of numerous residents of Woburn and Winchester.

TAX ON INCOMES AS LOW AS \$1000 IS GILLETT PLEA

Massachusetts Congressman. Leading Republicans in Tariff Debate, Praises Revenue Feature—Would Add to Its Scope

OPPOSE LOWER DUTIES

WASHINGTON—Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts led the Republicans in the tariff debate today. While calling the tariff reductions harmful to industry he praised the income tax provision as a tendency toward economy in the national government and proposed that the limit be lowered so as to reach all incomes even as low as \$1000 a year. "The public has come to look on the government as a generous friend," he said, "because it has not felt the tax that has paid the bills. When the people have to pay out cash to support the government they will give more consideration to their demands for useless public improvements."

Mr. Gillett said the reductions in tariff on cotton bagging, celluloid and wools would do great harm to a thousand small industries in New England. Defense of President Wilson for taking part in tariff framing at the capitol spoke in the tariff debate today in the House. Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania was the President's defender.

That the Democratic party is pledged not to injure any legitimate business was asserted by Representative Palmer. "Business has been notified that the partnership between the government and protected industry must be modified."

"Business may now take notice that enterprises that cannot meet new conditions by reason of the neglect, refusal or inability to employ efficient or economic means may not expect the people to support them through taxation."

A tariff primer was the unique speech-making method adopted today by Representative J. H. Moore (Pennsylvania) Republican. Mr. Moore had the House clerk read questions prepared by Mr. Moore. The Pennsylvania answered the questions, calling his tariff exposition "The Tariff Primer."

"When was the first tariff act passed?" the clerk quizzed.

"It was approved by President Washington July 4, 1789," Mr. Moore answered.

"Did it encourage American manufactures?"

"It gave confidence and hope and made us a manufacturing and agricultural nation."

The question and answers traced tariff legislation from ancient to modern times.

"Why was the Payne bill passed?" Mr. Moore was asked.

"Because the Democrats were continually misrepresenting the tariff question," was the answer.

"Did it revise the tariff downward?"

"It did, and equalized many duties."

WOULD ADMIT EXHIBITS FREE.

WASHINGTON—Legislation to provide free admission of all articles imported from foreign countries for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Ketner of California.

MAJ. FINLEY'S TRIP TO TURKEY

MEETS WITH FULL SUCCESS

Information from Constantinople relative to the mission of Maj. John P. Finley, U. S. A., to the Sultan and the chief officials of the Muhammadan world, indicates that he has had a cordial welcome from them, and also from the American colony. He arrived March 14, and, with credentials showing his standing, both with state and war department officials at Washington, and with the chief dattos of the Muhammadan Moros of the Philippines, he was aided by Minister Rockhill to a prompt hearing by the authorities whom he had traveled thousands of miles to see. Gaining their presence, Major Finley laid before them for transmission to the Sultan the petition of the Moros, given to him as their representative or "Wakil Mutalak" to present. The needs of the Muhammadan adherents in the remote islands of the Pacific were described, in their own words, as many and pressing. They say they need missionaries and teachers of their own faith. They seek enlightenment as to the application of the Koran to their present conditions and life. They wish to be assured by the Commander of the Faithful that, judging from his own experience with officials of the United States and his understanding of the principles of the American republic, they can count on being unmolested as Muhammadans, if they become loyal subjects of the Americans. In short, they wish to have it confirmed from the highest Muhammadan authority that Americanism and Christianity are not synonymous.

A Constantinople informant indicates that when he wrote early in April Major Finley had almost completed his mission and with entire success, gaining from the Sultan as the Commander of the Faithful, the desired measure of assurance to the Moros concerning American tolerance, and also the right to take back with him for use in the principal Moro mosque at Taluksangay certain emblems that will enhance it as a religious shrine. Nor is this all. An Arabian Islamic missionary, versed in many languages, has been deputed to go to the islands with Major Finley and take up the educational and missionary work desired by the dattos for their people.

While in Constantinople negotiating with the heads of the Islamic faith, Major Finley at the same time consorted with the American missionary and educational colony and spoke before the students of Robert College and those of the girls' school at Skutari. From Constantinople he was to go direct to the Philippines via the transiberian route, Korea and Japan.

OFFICERS WHO ARE DIRECTING CONVENTION



Supreme officers of the National Mu Phi Epsilon Society—From left to right: Supreme vice-president, acting supreme president, Mrs. Helen McNeally, Indianapolis; supreme treasurer, Miss Grace Covey, Ithaca; supreme historian, Mrs. Forbes Johnson, St. Louis; supreme secretary, Mrs. C. F. Potter, Syracuse.

MU PHI EPSILON TO END SESSION WITH ELECTION

Musical Society's National Representatives to Choose Officers for Coming Year After Finishing Presentation of Reports

BANQUET TO BE HELD

Mu Phi Epsilon Sorority, a national musical organization, opened the last day of its tenth annual convention with a business session this morning at the Hemmway, Westland avenue. It is planned to finish all business of reports from committees during this session. Mrs. Helen McNeally of Indianapolis, Ind., the supreme vice president, will preside over today's session in the absence of the supreme president. Other officers present at the convention are Supreme Treasurer Miss Grace Covey, Ithaca, N. Y.; Supreme Historian Mrs. Forbes Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Secretary Mrs. C. F. Potter of Syracuse, N. Y. Officers of the national society for the coming year will be elected this afternoon. After the election of officers the visiting delegates will be entertained at an informal recital in the conservatory dormitory, Gardiner hall, 133 Hemmway street, by the Beta chapter of Boston, which have not been represented in the other musical affairs given since the convention opened.

The convention closes this evening with the installation of officers and the banquet at the Hotel Somerset, at which Mrs. O. L. Fox of Chicago will preside.

Last evening the Beta chapter of the New England Conservatory held an assembly at the Tuileries for the visitors, the reception committee consisting of Alice C. Duffy, Alfreda Langlois, Helen McNeally, Eunice P. Potter, Grace Covey, Ora B. Johnson and Mrs. O. L. Fox.

AMBASSADOR JAMES BRYCE BIDS ADIEU TO WASHINGTON

British Diplomat Leaves National Capital for New York From Whence He Sails for England in Few Days—Officials and Representatives of Powers at Station

WASHINGTON—The Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador, said farewell to Washington today and started back to England to take up the literary labors he dropped in 1907 when his government detailed him to the United States to settle some international disputes.

The ambassador's face was solemn as he said goodbye to diplomats and national officials who made a little fete in the Union depot, bidding him farewell.

"Yours is a wonderful country and a wonderful government," he said. "I am leaving it. Naturally it makes a man feel sad. I am going to my home in Sussex, where I will complete a work on Australia and possibly further revise my 'History of American Government'—who knows?"

With Ambassador Bryce's departure, one of the noted characters in international circles, steps from the stage of events. In his long career he has been scholar, author of books, diplomat and college professor. Many degrees and membership titles to learned organizations have been showered on him.

Although he was for a long time a member of the British cabinet, chief secretary for Ireland and a chancellor and was offered a title by the government, he refused it, preferring to remain a commoner.

The ambassador will attend two dinners in New York, sailing early next week for England. His successor, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, is due in New York Saturday.

MR. CLAXTON TO SPEAK AT SCHOOLMASTERS' GATHERING

Philaander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, and President Fairchild of the New Hampshire Agricultural College and president of the N. E. A., will be the speakers at a luncheon and meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Association at the Hotel Bellevue tomorrow. Their common subject will be the progress of education in the nation. Charles T. D. Whitcomb, principal of the Brookline high school, is president of the club, and Herbert L. Morse of Boston secretary. The luncheon will be at 11 o'clock. The spring meeting of the School Men's Club will be held tomorrow evening at the City Club. This club is composed of men connected with the teaching and administrative departments of the Boston service. William T. Keough, business agent of the schools, is president. The toastmaster of the occasion will be Maurice J. O'Brien, master of the Prescott school. Who the speakers will be only the toastmaster is supposed to know beforehand. Each one accordingly must be ready to speak fluently on any subject at an instant's notice. The fun arising from this is one of the most enjoyed features of the club. The orchestra and glee club will supply the music of the occasion. The invitations were sent out in the form of a poem written by the secretary, Michael J. Downey. The dinner is set for 6 o'clock.

College entrance examinations will be discussed tomorrow by the City Superintendent's Association at a meeting in Kingsley hall, beginning at 11:45 o'clock.

I. W. W. MAY CALL OUT WEAVERS ON DRAPER MACHINES

HOPEDALE, Mass.—Caleb F. Howarth, an I. W. W. leader of the strikers from the machine shops of Draper Company here announces today a district conference of the textile branch of the I. W. W. to be held in Boston a week from Sunday, to determine whether or not weavers all over the country who work on the automatic Northrop loom manufactured in the Draper shops shall be asked to strike.

Morrison I. Swift of Boston arrived in Milford today to take charge of the strike in place of Joseph M. Coldwell and Caleb F. Howard, the I. W. W. organizers. He will address a large meeting of the Italian strikers Sunday, when a protest will be made against the recent shooting incident.

James A. Stiles, district attorney, received his report from the medical examiner this afternoon, and informed Judge Clifford A. Cook who will set a date for an inquest.

Jules Harent of Milford, a loyal employee, was interfered with when on his way to work this morning but after he fired his revolver at the ground the band fled.

Every available policeman in Milford and here is on duty today. Joseph M. Coldwell, the I. W. W. leader of the strikers, who was arrested Thursday, was arraigned before Judge Clifford A. Cook in the police court on four counts, and his case will come up again Monday at 9 a. m. He was released on his own recognizance.

Vice-Consul Bianco of the Italian legation at Boston arrived today, but refused to state his mission. It is understood his visit is connected with the slaying of Bacchiocchi, as he was an Italian.

That the bullet which killed Bacchiocchi was fired by one of his fellow strikers, and that it was an entirely different type of bullet than the ones fired by the policemen's revolvers, was asserted by the police today.

Caleb F. Howard, the I. W. W. organizer of Quincy, led the small parade to Hopdale today.

PAN-AMERICAN DINNER DEFERRED

NEW YORK—The Pan-American Society announced Thursday that the dinner which was to be given to Secretary of State Bryan here on April 28 had been postponed to May 15 because of Mr. Bryan's going to California.

INSTRUCTORS IN B. U. BUSINESS SCHOOL NAMED BY TRUSTEES

At a meeting of trustees of Boston University, held this afternoon at the College of Liberal Arts, heads of departments in the new school of business administration were appointed as follows:

Accounting department, Waldron H. Rand; president of Massachusetts Association of certified public accountants, also chairman of the committee on education of the National Association of certified public accountants; economics, Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin, who is now at the head of the economics department of the college; English, Prof. E. Charlton Black; German, Prof. Marshall L. Perrin; French, James Geddes, Jr.; Spanish, Everett W. Lord.

Mr. Lord is in charge of the school, although his designation as dean or director, has not yet been determined. Assistant instructors are to be appointed later.

COBB CONFERS WITH F. J. NAVIN

DETROIT, Mich.—T. R. Cobb and President F. J. Navin of the Detroit Americans went into secret conference just before noon today to settle upon terms by which the star outfielder will again play with the Detroit Club.

Just before the conference started Cobb said he expected to sign a contract within an hour.

MR. BRYAN IS NOT TO PARLEY IN CALIFORNIA

President Wilson Expects Peace Envoy to California Merely to State What May Be Done in Japanese Land Question

TRADE MEN ACTIVE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson does not believe that it will be necessary for Secretary of State Bryan to remain in California more than two or three days. He believes the Japanese situation, so far as the laws proposed by that state are concerned, will have clarified so that when Mr. Bryan reaches Sacramento there will be no need of a long stay.

The secretary will explain to Governor Johnson and the legislative leaders exactly how far this administration believes they can go. If the offerings are accepted this will end the matter. If they are not there will be nothing left for the secretary to do but return to Washington. It is certain that he will be back here not later than May 8.

"I think the Japanese situation in California will all be ironed out satisfactorily and quickly," said Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as he emerged from President Wilson's private office after a five minute conversation this morning.

"In my opinion there is not the slightest possibility of a war. Our advice from California this morning indicates that due to the shortness of the session of the Legislature, the alien land bill will not be reached at all, and it is probable that a commission will be appointed to investigate and study into the situation before taking action. After a cool and dispassionate investigation of the facts whatever action is then taken will have the weight of deliberation and will not be such as to disturb the friendly relations."

(Continued on page five, column three)

HEALTH BOARD ACT IS PASSED

In the House today House bill 1720, entitled "An act to facilitate the work of the state board of health in the investigation and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases" was passed to be engrossed. The bill provides a new section eight of chapter 75 of the revised laws, changing the old section so as to give the state board power to declare what diseases are contagious or infectious.

It also adds a provision that the board may require officers in charge of institutions and hospitals, physicians and local boards of health to give notice of such cases of disease.

WESTERN UNION MAY CLEAR WAY

MOBILE, Ala.—Victory was scored by the Western Union Telegraph Company in its contest with the L. & N. railroad when the supreme court rendered a decision today declaring that the telegraph company had authority to condemn a right of way for its poles over the right of way of the L. & N. and the Southern and North Alabama railroads in this state if such condemnation did not interfere materially with operation of the railroad.

MINE INQUIRY ASSURED

FINLEYVILLE, Penn.—Thorough inquiry into the causes of the Cincinnati mine explosion in which it is known 52 miners were killed was assured today.

INSTRUCTORS IN B. U. BUSINESS SCHOOL NAMED BY TRUSTEES



PROF. F. SPENCER BALDWIN

Appointed head of economics department, now holding similar post in college

\$11,000,000 IN SECRET DEAL OF MELLEN ROADS

President Is Accused of Combining With the Late J. P. Morgan to Secure Control of Westchester Road at Hearing

WARNED TO USE CARE

Forty Business Men Through Charles H. Jones Ask That Louis D. Brandeis Be Permitted to Represent Their Interests

That the first check advanced to J. P. Morgan of New York in connection with the New York, Westchester & Boston railroad was for \$1,550,000 and that a secret transaction involving nearly \$11,000,000 between him and Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was made were two of the principal points brought out at the hearing on the New England railroad situation today. The inquiry is being conducted in the federal building before Ward Prouty, examiner for the interstate commerce commission.

The transactions came out through the reading of five letters between Oakleigh Thorne and the president of the New Haven road. In one of these communications Mr. Mellen advised Mr. Thorne to put a mortgage on the Millbrook property so as to relieve the treasury of the New Haven because he said he did not want to go further into the market to borrow since it would necessitate explaining to his stockholders and the public the scheme which the papers were "perilously near."

The hearing was interrupted for a few minutes while Charles H. Jones, a Boston business man, appeared with a letter signed by himself and 39 other merchants of this city requesting Louis D. Brandeis to appear at the remaining hearings as their counsel. The letter was handed to the official stenographer to be copied and the hearing then proceeded.

The letter read as follows: "We, the undersigned, appreciating the great value of your services to the public in the investigations now going on under the auspices of the interstate commerce commission, request you to do us the honor to represent us during the balance of the proceedings."

The letter was signed by the following business men: Charles H. Jones, William A. Copeland, Charles P. Hall, March G. Bennett, George B. Upham, George Beale, Harry N. Vaughn, H. L. Hammond, C. A. Conant, J. T. King, E. L. Smith, Eben A. Hall, E. C. Harris, Robert Hodgdon, Thomas Colbert, W. D. Fulton, J. Walter Sanborn, W. A. Campbell, Charles P. Pache, Edward F. Donahue, Christopher O'Leary, E. M. McDonald, Alfred Godfrey, J. M. Hawkins, Frederick J. Volkman, J. F. Lapham, A. Merigold, J. E. Sullivan, W. E. Bacheller.

The Morgan-Mellen secret transaction, it was brought out, was thought by Mr. Mellen at one time to be "dangerously near" exposure to his stockholders, the public and the press. Mr. Brandeis asked David E. Brown, an accountant for the commission, if Mr. Thorne was president of the New York bank in connection with the Millbrook Company.

According to testimony Mr. Thorne was commissioned to acquire 66 per cent of shares, if he possibly could, of the New York, West Chester & Boston and the Portchester railroads. It was in one of these letters that Mr. Thorne recommended to him that he had better continue the transaction under another name, because he thought that he was being found out.

At this point Mr. Brandeis referred to these railroads as being paper railroads, at which Vice-President Buckland objected to the terminology.

"Well, let's see," said Mr. Brandeis, and upon further objection Mr. Brandeis said: "You will have a chance later."

This \$10,955,000 was said to be first carried in the treasurer's accounts and was subsequently carried to another source, and when Mr. Brown tried to find out more about it he was refused permission to see the minute books of the meetings.

Charles F. Choate, an attorney, appeared at the hearing and Mr. Brandeis asked him if he appeared for any one and the latter replied that he appeared as a private citizen.

Mr. Brandeis—Do you not represent the New Haven road?

Mr. Choate—I appear as a private citizen.

Mr. Brandeis then turned to David E. Brown, accountant for the commission, and asked if Mr. Choate had not received

(Continued on page five, column one)

SHREVEPORT RATE ORDER SUSTAINED

WASHINGTON—The Shreveport rate case order of the interstate commerce commission, which was sustained by the commerce court, prescribed rates from Shreveport, La., to points in north and eastern Texas.

The gist of decision is a broad affirmation of the power of Congress and the authority of the commission to remove discrimination caused by state rates, which are much lower than reasonable interstate rates.

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France to Hasten Naval Plans British Voting Bill Opposed

BRITISH MACHINES TO BE FEATURE OF GHENT EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A great deal of care has been bestowed on the organization of the British section of the Ghent exhibition. It was thought that the exhibit likely to create the most interest, in a city very largely given up to the manufacture of machinery and textile weaving, would consist of examples of machinery made in Great Britain. To this end every type of machine used in the spinning and weaving industry in Great Britain will be on view, and the whole process of converting the raw material into the finished article will be demonstrated.

One of the most interesting items in the machinery section will be a great power plane weighing 25 tons for cutting steel and iron, and powerful drills capable of boring a boiler plate through many times in one minute. A new industry, and one which is thriving in Great Britain, is the manufacture of every article pertaining to cinematography. The importance of this manufacture has been recognized by the British authorities, and the exhibition branch of the board of trade has made special arrangements to insure a large display by the chief British firms interested.

In the Government gallery of the exhibition will be a large postoffice exhibit including examples of the instruments used for the rapid despatch of telegrams and a complete model of an overhead working line. The National Physical Laboratory will show how photographs are taken of air currents playing on an aeroplane.

Quite a new feature in British exhibits will be a library of trade and technical journals housed in the arts and crafts section. The decoration of the library is the work of Frank Brangwyn, A. R. A.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL WILL BE BUILT IN STAGES

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The construction policy in connection with the building of the federal capital will be carried out in four stages over a period of about 10 years in the following sequence: transport, materials and power, hydraulic engineering works, engineering works preparatory to occupation, building construction and completion of engineering works.

The first stage is now in progress, and in the fourth stage the first buildings to be erected will be official residences for the governor-general and the prime minister, Parliament house, courts of justice, and administrative and public offices. It is estimated that during the next four years £2,500,000 will be spent on construction work.

FISHERIES URGE REVISION

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—At a meeting of the Scottish Fisheries Association held in Aberdeen it was agreed to urge again upon the government the need for revision of the North Sea Convention in the fishing interests.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Round Up," 2:10, 8:10, 8:30.
CASTLE—"Man From Home," 8:10, 8:30.
COLONIAL—"The Chocolate Soldier," 8:10, 8:30.
HOLLIS—"The Skinner in 'Kismet,'" 7:45.
KEITH'S—"Vandeville, 1:45, 7:15.
MAJESTIC—"Bird of Paradise," 8:10.
PARK—"The Power 606," 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Hornetman Players in 'The Silver Box,'" 8:10.
STURGEON—"Miss Emma Trentlin," 8:10.
TREMONT—"Aboard Company in 'Car-men,'" 8:10.

NEW YORK

RELASC—"Years of Discretion," 8:10.
CASINO—"Mikado," 8:10.
COMEDY—"Fannie's First Play," 8:10.
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case," 8:10.
CORT—"The Power 606," 8:15.
ELTING—"Within the Law," 8:15.
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"What Happened to Mary," 8:15.
FORTY-NINTH ST.—"The Geisha," 8:15.
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slippers," 8:15.
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags," 8:15.
HUNSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl," 8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Purple Road," 8:15.
LIBERTY—"The Juggle," 8:15.
LYCUM—"The Juggle," 8:15.
LYRIC—"The Juggle," 8:15.
MANHATTAN—"The Whirl," 8:15.
PLAYHOUSE—"Miss Grace George," 8:15.
THIRTY-NINTH—"Five Frankforters," 8:15.

CHICAGO

CORT—"The Silver Wedding," 8:10.
FINE ARTS—"Everyman," 8:10.
GRAND—"When Dreams Come True," 8:10.
ILLINOIS—"Miss Blanche King," 8:10.
MAJESTIC—"Sarah Bernhardt," 8:10.
MEVICKERS—"John Barrymore," 8:10.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Escape," 8:10.
POWERS—"Robert Lorraine," 8:10.
PRINCESS—"William Collier," 8:10.

PLURAL VOTING BILL FOUGHT IN ENGLISH HOUSE

Government Carries Its Measure Which Opposition Contents Is Only Sought in Order to Win Electoral Advantage

ENTHUSIASM LACKING

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—It cannot be said that the introduction of the government's new plural voting bill was received with any degree of enthusiasm on the ministerial side of the House. On the opposition side its reception was more derisive than seriously condemnatory.

Strictly speaking it is not a plural voting bill, in the sense of the famous "one man one vote" measure of the "Newcastle program," but it is defined as a bill to impose a penalty on an elector who votes in more than one constituency at a parliamentary election. It will thus be seen that in the case of by-elections, any one having a vote in the constituency, whether he resides there or not, can exercise his right to vote. Under the proposed measure a man may continue to be registered in as many constituencies as he pleases with a proviso that he can only exercise one of his votes at a general election.

On these grounds, and for the general reason that the bill does not go to the root of the evil of plural voting, and is, as it were, off the principle underlying the contention that every elector should have the same weight in the government of the country, three labor members, Messrs. Keir Hardie, Snowden, and O'Grady, voted against its introduction.

Arguments Avoided

The bill was introduced by J. A. Pease, minister for education, under the so-called 10-minute rule, which allows of only one speech in opposition. In doing so Mr. Pease said that the House would not expect him to recite the various arguments in favor of the principle of one man one vote on which this bill was founded. The arguments, he said, in favor of the principle were well-known to the House, and so far as there were any arguments against it, they also were well-known.

After briefly explaining the measure, which he described as really a one-clause bill, Mr. Pease said that on the question of penalty for infringement they had, after careful consideration, decided to impose a maximum fine of £200 or a maximum period of two years' imprisonment with or without hard labor, and to incapacitate any offenders from holding any judicial or public office or voting in any election during a period of seven years.

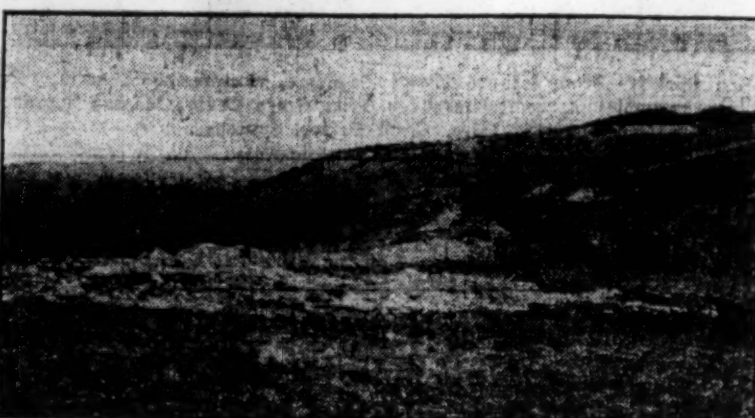
Called Party Measure

If the government were quite honest in their answer to that question, Mr. Smith declared, they would have to admit that the present measure was brought in simply with the object of gaining an electoral advantage against the Unionist party. Mr. Pease had told them a year ago that the effect of a measure such as this would be in, he thought, 200 constituencies, to disfranchise 1000 persons at present exercising the vote and that a majority of these would be Unionist voters.

The government, he said in conclusion, had abandoned the correction of all the anomalies because the only part of the whole scheme, to which they attached the slightest importance, was that which would, as they believed, improve their prospects at the polls.

On the speaker putting the motion "that leave be granted" the opposition challenged a division, which resulted in 303 votes being recorded for the motion and 177 against, giving the government a majority of 126.

TURKISH ARMY SAID TO HAVE FOUGHT BEST ON DEFENSIVE



Left Flank of Turkish entrenched position at Kirk Kilise

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is very remarkable, from a military point of view, to what extent the Turks have acted upon the defensive during the last hundred years, if not for longer. During all this time they have practically never held their own in the open field. The victorious entry of Edhem Pasha and his army into Greece in 1895 was one great exception.

Behind fortifications, however, or in entrenched positions, when well led they have sometimes accomplished feats worthy of the very best military traditions. It is scarcely fair to quote the campaign in the Crimea of 1854-5, when the Turkish troops were not only in a considerable minority, but were also in the presence of powerful allies; but Silistria in 1854, Kars in 1855 and again in 1877, Plevna in 1877, and last but not least, Adrianople today, are one and all instances each of which might fitly be described as "a magnificent defense."

If, however, one looks still further back into Turkish history it is somewhat difficult to explain in the face of modern events how it was that the Ottoman armies more often than not acted on the defensive. The character and qualities of the rank and file, should, however, be taken into account. The material from which the Turkish armies are recruited has probably altered but little and although they may not be offered as capably as most armies further west, the fact remains that in such men as Osman Pasha and Shukri Pasha, they have produced leaders of undoubted valor and ability.

Every one possessing even a slight knowledge of the methods of Ottoman administration understands that the Turk as a soldier, campaigning under modern active service conditions, has not had a fair chance. It might also be said, perhaps, that the real reason that the Turkish army has acted so frequently on the defensive is to be found in the fact that the ancient Ottoman preponderance in the most eastern corner of Europe has been steadily decreasing during the last century. The Balkan war has been from the very outset nothing but a series of actions fought on defensive lines, as is instanced by Telatadja, Adrianople, Scutari, Yanina and the trenches of Kirk Kilise and Lule Burgas.

BROWNING SALE BEING AWAITED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The sale of Browning MSS. and letters which is announced to take place at Messrs. Sotheby's at the beginning of May, promises to rival in interest the disposal of the effects of Thackeray and Charles Dickens at Christie's in 1864 and 1870.

The first day will be devoted to the drawings and prints. Among the portraits, there is a pencil sketch of Robert Browning by the Comte Amadee Ripert-Monclar, to whom "Paracelsus" was dedicated. This is the earliest portrait of the poet known to exist. Of Mrs. Browning there is a pastel by Charles Hayter, representing her as a child followed by a spaniel, carrying her hat.

The second day will be devoted to, by far, the most important part of the sale, that of the autograph letters and manuscripts of the Brownings. An entry in the catalog draws attention to the love letters, as "probably the most famous series of letters in the world." The series begins with the first letter Browning wrote to Miss Barrett in June, 1845, and closes a few days from their start for Italy in September 1846. Apart from these letters there is much correspondence of Mrs. Browning with various friends, such as Miss Mitford, John Kenyon, and Miss Sariananda Browning. There are also manuscripts of her published works, among them being the manuscript of "Sonnets from the Portuguese" and that of "Aurora Leigh."

The last days of the sale will be taken up with the dispersal of the Brownings' library and of works of art such as pottery, china and tapestries, the property of Mrs. Browning.

CANTON BEING IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—As a result of the large fire which took place in Canton at the end of last year, a big improvement is likely to be made in the city. The new houses being erected in the burnt area are larger and are further back from the roadway, thus widening the streets. It is understood that near the Bund the government proposes to widen many of the streets and to pave them in the western manner. This work, which will be very expensive, is to be commenced soon.

PLANS MADE FOR DESTROYER SHARK

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—After the successful completion of her acceptance trials the new 29-knot, ocean-going destroyer Shark recently arrived at Chatham dockyard. She will be commissioned by Commander Anselm J. B. Stirling, with a full crew, for service with the fourth destroyer flotilla.

Of the 20 destroyers provided for under the 1911-12 program, the Shark is the fifth to be delivered. She has been built at the works of Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, at Wallsend-on-Tyne.

The Shark has a displacement of 935 tons and has 24,500 horsepower turbines. Her storage capacity for oil fuel at her load draft is 129 tons. Her armament includes three four-inch guns and a torpedo armament.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEEMEN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Lists have been issued of the prominent men forming the British and American committees in connection with the Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, which is to be held next year.

The British committee includes over 70 members of the peerage, about 230 members of Parliament, and numbers of leading men in all branches of industry. The American list includes about 100 members of the United States Congress, several senators, the mayors of most American cities, and a number of governors of states.

ANCIENT WARSHIP USEFUL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The torpedo gunboat Sharpshooter, which was built for the navy 25 years ago, and was paid off a few months since at Chatham, has been lent by the admiralty to Lord Northampton to be used as a training ship for boys.

PRINCE SEES RUINED CASTLE

(Special to the Monitor)
STUTTGART, Germany—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the three sons of the Duke of Wurttemberg, visited the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Teck, his mother's family; the castle is now a ruin.

INDIAN MOSLEM LEAGUE ADVISED TO STAY ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)
LUCKNOW, India.—Nawab Sir Salimulla of Dacca has addressed a letter to the secretary of the All-India Moslem League, Lucknow. Referring to the draft resolutions to be considered at the forthcoming annual meeting of the league, the Nawab writes that although it might be considered by some to be an unjustifiable despondency, yet, judging from the course of events, he fears the star of Islam is now on the wane, and with the political horizon overcast with such dense clouds, and untoward circumstances likely to fetter their hands, they should proceed with proper forethought and caution.

I wish, the Nawab continues, all our leaders to consider whether or not it is advisable to wait a little while with patience, watch further developments, and then initiate movements calculated truly to benefit the community, should circumstances and situation justify it. We should not, he adds, be carried away by the excitement of the hour, bidding adieu to the calmness of judgment which is the key of all success of human endeavors.

ELECTIONEERING GRIPS AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The federal election campaign has now started, and both sides are busy preparing for a strenuous campaign. The Liberals have launched a new publication to fully state their side of the question. This, in addition to all the great dailies, gives the Liberal party a big weapon as far as press support goes, but Australians do not follow advice so freely given in the press, and have more than once returned verdicts diametrically opposite to what the press tendered.

Federal candidates from March 1 to polling day on May 31 next must keep a strict account of electioneering expenditure. Candidates for the House of Representatives are only allowed to spend £100 on the election and senators £250. These modest figures do not show any room for display, and must have the effect of purifying public life.

UNIVERSITY HAS HOLIDAY COURSES

(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, Eng.—Two separate schemes of holiday courses for teachers and other students are being organized by Leeds University. Immediately after the opening of the term, and when many of the schools are still closed for the spring holiday, (towards the end of April, short courses of lectures will be given on technical and literary subjects for those who find it difficult to keep in close touch with the most recent development of their special subjects, during the time the schools are in full session. On the literature side there will be lectures on the "Contract Social," Yorkshire place names, and the dialect of the East Riding.

Many of the university staff will be among the lecturers. The universities of Leeds and Sheffield have, in cooperation with Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, instituted the Yorkshire summer school of geography, which will be held at Whitby, the course extending from Aug. 4 to 23.

JAPAN SEEKING LOAN OF £7,000,000

(Special to the Monitor)
TOKIO, Japan.—A statement has been issued by the treasury declaring that the reports from London that a contract for a loan of £7,000,000 has been signed, are absolutely incorrect. It is admitted, however, that M. Mari, secretary of the financial department stationed in England and France, has been instructed to look out for a favorable opportunity of securing a loan of that amount, utilizing the redemption of an equivalent amount of railway bills which mature shortly.

Baron Takahashi, minister of finance, in a recent speech at the Bankers' Club, proposed to complete redemption of bills to the amount of 100,000,000 yen, of which 30,000,000 yen was redeemed in March, by further short term loans abroad. In financial circles it is very generally held that a loan is probably being placed in Paris through the Franco-Japanese bank.

FRANCE ASKING FUNDS TO BUILD NEW BATTLESHIPS

Baudin Program Will Accelerate Former Plans and Develop Naval Aeronautical Service

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—The reassembly of the French Chamber will be marked by the demand of M. Baudin, the minister of marine, for supplementary credits to the amount of 300,000,000 francs. M. Baudin will also lay before the Chamber a number of bills providing not only for the building of new battleships but for the acceleration of the former program and for the development on a large scale of the naval aeronautical service.

The provisions of M. Baudin's naval program include the bringing up to four of the number of battleships in each division; the division at present, according to the naval law of 1912, consisting of three units. Ten scout cruisers which were not to be laid down until 1917 will be begun immediately. The type determined on for these vessels is said to be superior to that of the similar ships of other powers.

The state shipbuilding yards, as well as the private dockyards in France, have been thoroughly examined for the purpose of approximating their capacity. In accordance with the results of this examination the time table has been drawn up fixing the date of the laying down of battleships.

According to this table the first of the superdreadnoughts will be put in hand on Oct. 1 of this year, and three of the scouts in the following month. Two battleships are down for May, three battleships and three cruisers for October, 1913, two battleships and three cruisers for October and November of 1914, two cruisers for November, 1915, and four battleships and two cruisers for the year 1916.

The cost of the supplementary battleships is estimated at 255,000,000 francs, and that of the 10 scouts at 192,000,000 francs. The increase in the naval aeronautical department will consist of five additional aviation stations, and of four airships. Three dirigibles will also be provided for each aviation station, and five aeroplanes to each aviation center. The expenditure, which will amount to 30,000,000 francs, will be spread over a period of four years.

Improvement to the docks and harbors of Toulon, Brest and Bizerta, and the building of reservoirs for oil-storing purposes are also among the items of expenditure. The naval recruiting bill which will be introduced with the other bills provides for an increase in the number of officers by 150, including two vice admirals, and for the reduction of the age limit of officers. It is estimated that within the next three years an increase of 10,000 men in the personnel of the French navy will be required.

CHILE AIDS GEOGRAPHERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The Chilean government has forwarded to Lord Curzon, president of the Royal Geographical Society, a contribution of £1000 to the society's building fund.

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PLAN TO PUNISH CRUELTY TO PIT PONIES DEFEATED

(Special to the Monitor)
NOTTINGHAM, England.—The Nottingham County Sessions Court was crowded with miners on the occasion of the discussion of a proposal that, in consequence of the large number of cases of cruel treatment by boys of pit ponies, local powers should be sought for inflicting corporal punishment on boys between the ages of 14 and 16, found guilty of such treatment.

In support of the motion it was argued that fines had proved no deterrent to the boys and that imprisonment was not a punishment to be encouraged. Mr. Carter, the assistant secretary of the Nottingham Miners, strongly opposed the proposal. He said that there were thousands of ponies in the pits of the county, and yet last year there had only been five cases of cruelty. He thought that the situation had been very greatly exaggerated. Mr. Carter further declared that the exhausted condition of the ponies rendered them unfit for their work, and that if the proposal were to be carried to a logical issue, the punishment meted out to the boys should be meted out to the owners and managers as well, since they were responsible for the cruel conditions. The resolution was defeated by a large majority.

CHANGE IN GERMAN NAVAL OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The new chief of the general staff of the navy is Admiral Pohl. Admiral Pohl succeeds Admiral von Heeringen, who is placed on half pay.

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King of Montenegro Resolute in Stand Against Powers

PRO-MONTENEGRO OUTBREAKS STIR RUSSIAN ANXIETY

Missings Felt by Government
Over Growing Enthusiasm for
Pan-Slavism in St. Petersburg

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—As already reported by cable, the agitation against the government, in consequence of its support of the powers in their repressive measures against Montenegro, shows no sign of abatement in St. Petersburg and throughout the country generally, but rather the reverse.

M. Sazonoff, who recently endeavored to bring about some sort of an agreement, by having what has come to be called "cup-of-tea" conversations with the leaders of all the principal authorities in the Duma, has not succeeded in making his policy more acceptable to the members of the National Assembly. Demonstrations against the government are being organized daily in the capital, and the various Pan-Slav societies, who, during the progress of the war, have been held in a state of more or less suppression, are daily finding outlet for that particular form of race patriotism which placed the government in such a difficult position in 1855 and again in 1877.

Pan-Slavism today, it has been pointed out, does not necessarily mean, as it was taken to mean in 1877, "the altogether successful and magnificent Russia attracting beneath her sheltering wings the scattered Slav nations of Europe." The governing classes in Russia at any rate have long realized and are realizing it more every day, that the Slav states of the Balkan peninsula have a destiny of their own to work out, and that, after vacillating in their attachment now to this power and now to that, they have come to the determination to stand alone.

In spite of this, however, Pan-Slavism is still one of the great powers in Russia, and when, as at the present moment, roused to a pitch of enthusiasm, it is quite capable of repeating today its achievement of 30 years ago, and forcing the hand of the government.

The popular Novoe Vremya, which is leading the agitation against the government, insistently demands that the powers shall reconsider their decision to "rob Montenegro of Skutari," and on the occasion of a recent great Russian holiday tens of thousands of people assembled outside the Anitchkov Palace, the residence of the Dowager Empress on the Nevsky Prospekt, singing the national anthem, cheering, and shouting "Down with Austria!" and displaying everywhere banners inscribed with the words "Skutari for the Montenegrins!" "The Cross over St. Sophia!" Special services have been held in the Kazan cathedral and the Church of the Resurrection. Everywhere there are signs of growing enthusiasm and the position is viewed by the authorities with considerable misgivings.

KAISER TO MAKE SPECIAL TRIP ON GIANT IMPERATOR

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
HAMBURG, Germany—The giant liner Emperor still lies in dock at Hamburg, and a sister ship, the Europa, will also be launched from the yard of Messrs. Blohm & Voss, while a third is being finished by the same firm at their shipyard in Spain.

The displacement of the Europa is 50,000 tons, her length 276 meters, beam 30½ meters, depth 19 meters. Eleven decks tower one above the other, and the captain's bridge stands 40 meters above the keel. The four turbines drive the ship at the rate of 22½ miles per hour. There are 700 first-class berths, 600 second class, 1050 third class and 1700 fourth class. The different rooms are cleverly devised so as to give as much space as possible, and are decorated in Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. style. The Carlton and Ritz restaurants are in the empire style.

Across an open platform lies the winter garden with gilt lattice work and marble. The main hall has two magnificent staircases which run through six floors; behind this is the inner hall with carved oak walls and beautiful paintings. The dining-room provides room for 700 people at separate tables; it is decorated in white and gold and rises through three floors. The swimming-bath is of marble and has a surface of 57 square meters.

The arrangements for the safety of the passengers go far beyond any that have been done in this direction. The Kaiser has taken a special interest in these arrangements and will inspect everything personally on his trip to Gibraltar in this ship. Through her powerful wireless apparatus the vessel can remain in touch with land during the whole of the passage. She will be commanded by a commodore who has three captains under him, of which one will always be on the bridge.

BOMBAY WELCOMES GOVERNOR

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India—Lord Willingdon, the new governor, arrived at Bombay recently by the mail steamer China, and was received by the naval commander-in-chief and prominent legal, clerical, military, and civil personages. The municipal corporation presented an address of welcome, after which the governor drove to the government house with an escort of cavalry of light horse, the route being lined by troops.

MONTENEGRINS SEE FUTILITY OF BLOCKADE

Firm Stand by King Nikita Basis
of Coalition Party's Striving
for Amalgamation of Little
Mountain Country with Serbia

MIGHT BE SOLUTION

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The Montenegrins, secure on their lofty table-land, are looking on at the futile efforts of the great powers, who cannot even assemble an international fleet without considerable delay, coupled with so many explanations of these delays as to detract considerably from the significance of the action before one ship appeared in the Adriatic. The Montenegrins, secure in the patronage of Russia, care nothing for demonstrations. Indeed, it is perhaps only a seafaring nation that is impressed by warships.

Montenegro has only a tiny seaboard. Its one port, Antivari, a mere cluster of cottages, lies right under the Austro-Hungarian guns at Spizza. A blockade will have but small effect, as the Montenegrins are pastoral people. Coin of any sort has long been exhausted. The population has lived, as usual, on the products of its agriculture, and provisions from abroad are not required.

King Nikita Obdurate

Meanwhile King Nikita remains obdurate in his obstinacy. It was firmly believed in Vienna that he would climb down at the last moment. This has not, however, proved the case, and the result is that an old danger which has always lain in the background has become a pressing one. The coalition party in Cetinje and Belgrade, which has always worked for the amalgamation of the two monarchies, is beginning to throw off all disguise, and if Vienna is not careful her policy of browbeating Montenegro may end in an enlarged Serbia stretching from the Adriatic to the Danube and the Bulgarian frontier. This plan, could it be carried out, would, from an European point of view, perhaps, be a most successful solution of the present situation. Montenegro is distinctly a danger to Europe. The King has the status of a monarch but none of the responsibilities. He can proclaim war, can conceive and carry out the wildest aggressive plans, without running any risk, sure that his powerful connections by marriage will save him from the results of his rashness, should the plan fail. At this very moment there is the greatest danger that the kinglet will involve Europe in a great war, by his quite unwarranted policy.

Benefits of Amalgamation

If Montenegro formed part of Serbia, many advantages would accrue to that country. It would have its outlet to the sea, and an outlet that the Austrians approved. The Serbs have never been so thoroughly under the influence of Russia as Montenegro. Their large trade with Austria-Hungary has prevented this. The events of the last winter, the large number of bankruptcies in Austria, and more especially in Hungary, following on the war, have shown how great is the extent of the trade with the small Balkan states, far more surely than any reports issued by the Chamber of Commerce could do. After all statistics only show direct deals, and do not record the large trunks of goods purchased in Budapest and Vienna, and carried back by residents of the Balkans, who come to the capitals annually to make all their purchases, to give only one instance of direct trading. Thus, whatever influence Russia might have, the stronger pull of relations based on mutual interests would always hold the Serbs to Austria, to a certain degree.

Isolation of Austria

From the entire mass of political intrigue and deceit one appalling fact stands clear. Austria-Hungary is isolated. Germany no longer feels the same interest in her ally, now that the half of her army has been rendered ineffective against a common foe by the rise of the Balkan states. Italy has other interests in Albania, and is doing her best to establish her influence in the new country. With internal discord hampering her in her every move, it is extremely difficult to know what Austria will be driven to do in her desperation. Any going back is almost impossible, and an occupation of Montenegro and Serbia may involve Europe in unknown and almost incalculable disaster.

FRENCH MUSEUM HEAD IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—An appointment which will require much consideration is that of the administrator of the national museums. The task falls to M. Berard, the minister of fine arts, and the public may rest assured that the appointment will give abundant proof of the State's desire to insure the efficient guardianship of the treasures of the national museums. The director of the museums who has just vacated the post is M. Pujale, a police official, appointed after the disappearance of the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre. M. Pujale has performed his task, a by no means easy one, in a most tactful manner, and his retirement is generally regretted.

EXPORT BOUNTIES DEMANDED BY NEW PARTY IN RUSSIA

Section of Agrarians Seeking
Government Grant on Agricultural
Products to Help Industry

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Announcements are appearing in certain sections of the Russian press of the formation of a new agrarian party on the lines of the German high protectionist "Bund der Landwirte."

M. V. I. Denisoff, a member of the council of the empire, is one of the chief organizers of the new party, the policy of which he explains in a recent issue of the Moscow Russkoe Slovo. Russia, he explains, has hitherto pursued the policy of an extravagantly high protection of her industries, whilst she has left her agricultural interests, which still form the chief industry of the nation, entirely without protection. M. Denisoff, of course, admits that inasmuch as Russia is an exporter of agricultural products, and not an importer, that at first sight any measure of protection would appear to be unnecessary. This, however, he claims, is only the result of very superficial examination of the agrarian case.

He points to the fact that not only is there a very large import duty on manufactured articles, but that these duties are fostered by the state, by means of bounties, highly paid state patronage, and other measures. Whilst admitting, therefore, that an import duty on agricultural produce would be of no value to the Russian agriculturist, he claims that what is needed is a comprehensive system of export bounties.

This policy of the Russian agrarians has lately been the subject of discussion at a congress in Kharkoff. The decisions at this congress amounted to this, that Russian agriculturists can only be compensated for the losses they suffer from the high tariff wall erected against them by Germany, by a system of export bounties, and as a proof that such bounties will be of assistance to agriculture they point to the fact that although rye is only grown in Germany at a much greater cost than in Russia, nevertheless that owing to the export bounty on rye it was possible for German agriculturists to export rye into Russia at a considerable profit.

As far as M. Denisoff's immediate plans are concerned, he declares his intention of endeavoring to get his new agrarian party into a position of strength in the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and he wants to do this at the cost of the purely political parties whose conflict he says, with little show of justice, wastes time and yields no results.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT IS IMITATED IN AFGHANISTAN

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—According to the Englishman's frontier correspondent, what may be described as the initiation of the Afghanistan principle of the habeas corpus law has taken place recently. The Amir has promulgated an irade among his executive officers declaring it illegal to keep a man in custody for more than three months without trial. In future the Amir desires that there may be no indiscriminate incarceration of persons by the governors of provinces without trial. Any breach of the Amir's orders is liable to severe punishment.

The credit for this measure is to some extent due to Sardar Hayatullah Khan, who recently drew the Amir's attention to the injustice of the old system. The sardar personally visited about 60 prisoners who had literally been cast into dungeons without even a semblance of trial some years ago. These have all now been released and it is intended to insist on the new law being strictly adhered to in the future.

BRITISH SHIP YARDS EXPAND

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the Belfast and Glasgow shipbuilding firm, propose to erect new works on a piece of land, seven acres in extent, which they have just acquired near their Govan yard.

The new works will employ 2,000 additional men. In the course of the present year Messrs. Harland & Wolff will also enter into possession of the adjoining shipyard which they recently acquired from Messrs. Mackie & Thomson. The latter firm is removing to Irvine.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY IS STIRRED

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN, So. Africa—The meeting of the South African party at Reitz, in the constituency of Mr. Fischer, resulted in the passing of a resolution to the effect that in the event of General Botha, the Premier, failing to bring the crisis of the party to a peaceful issue, Mr. Fischer, minister for the interior, should be requested to leave the cabinet forthwith.

INDIAN CAVALRY LEAVE SHIRAZ

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia—The detachment of the central India horse, which has for some time been stationed at Shiraz and 60 Rajputs, have now left for India. A body of gendarmes under Swedish officers reached Shiraz recently.

STREET IN LONDON ATTRACTS SHOPPERS BY SPECIAL WEEK



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Tottenham Court road decorated during effort to draw customers back to district

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In "The Napoleon of Notting Hill" G. K. Chesterton drew a picture of the boroughs of London engaged in a very sanguinary conflict with each other. We are not likely to see anything so entertaining in these less warlike days, but there are signs that we may yet witness a friendly commercial war even between different streets.

The Tottenham Court road has been the first to prepare itself for battle. Of late years the status of the Tottenham Court road has, for a variety of reasons, begun to decline and the district to lose its attraction for shoppers. Recognizing this the traders in the road formed themselves into a traders' association for the purpose of making a determined effort to restore the district to its old pre-eminence in this respect. The first fruits of their efforts to organize themselves for mutual defence were to be seen in the recent shopping week held in the Tottenham Court road.

During the week considerable sums of money were expended in decorating the road with Venetian masts, banners and flowers. The individual shops were also beautifully decorated with flowers and their windows were a perfect exhibition of window dressing. It is proposed to hold these decorative displays, which should have a good effect in drawing people back to the district, at intervals throughout the year.

vindicated by the sentiments expressed by Mr. Malan. The government, he declared, had forsaken its duty, and Mr. Malan's long peroration would not serve to cover its capitulation. Finally, Sir Thomas called attention to the fact that the minister of education had entirely omitted to thank the donors of the half million sterling. General Smuts, in defense of Mr. Malan, said that he had overlooked this point, which was down in his notes. He reminded the Assembly that Mr. Malan had expressed thanks to the donors in 1910, and that the gift had also been mentioned in the Governor-General's speech at the last opening of Parliament.

SPANISH KING CENSURES
(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—King Alfonso, it is stated, has expressed his disapproval of the protest addressed to Count Romanones, the premier, by the four military orders of Santiago, Calatrava, Alcantara, and Montesa against religious teaching in primary schools being made optional. His majesty is reported to have said that the address appeared to him unjustified and inopportune.

WOMEN ON CAMBRIDGE BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)
CAMBRIDGE, England—Among the new members of the Cambridge board of guardians is Mrs. Ramsay, wife of a tutor of Magdalen College. The other lady guardians are Mrs. Keynes, Mrs. Rackham and Miss Digby, all re-elected without opposition.

UNIVERSITY BILL STIRS UP SOUTH AFRICAN HOUSE

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN, South Africa—In the Union House of Assembly recently, the discharge of the second reading of the University of South Africa bill and its reference to a select committee was moved by Mr. Malan, minister of education. The reason for clause 18 having been inserted in the bill was because article 137 of the constitution did not give individual students their choice of language medium. This statement the minister supported by quoting the opinion of the legal advisers of the Crown, that article 3 and article 137 of the constitution applied to the University as much as to any other government institution. Mr. Malan alluded to the bequest of Sir Julian Werneher and the donation of Otto Beit. He emphatically stated that he considered that it was for Parliament to decide whether it would accept the donation, adding that the Union Parliament would not brook being dictated to either by the donors or by any other individual. Mr. Malan's speech was followed by a strong attack on the government by Sir Thomas Smartt, the leader of the opposition. He said that the criticisms of the government had been

DANISH LAND REFORM PLANS ARE SET FORTH

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Some years ago the Danish Rigsdag (Parliament) appointed a "Feudal Commission" to consider the land question and to define the relation of the state to the possessions of the Danish landed proprietors. The commission has now completed its work and published its conclusions and proposals with regard to the remodeling of the present condition of affairs.

The commission was formed of members drawn from all the political parties, and each party has given expression to its views very much in accordance with its known political sentiments.

The conservatives are not in favor of any change in the present system. The socialists, on the other hand, hold that the state should in future be recognized as "their" to the estates which would thus gradually pass one by one into the hands of the people. The moderates, who form one of the two parties of the left, desire the ground to be set free, the principal to be shared between the members of the families who would normally succeed to the estates.

Finally the radical party proposes that the land should be set free and pass into the hands of the people by a gradual process, partly direct by expropriation, and partly indirect by ground rent. The principal on the other hand would be left alone.

Whatever form parliamentary action may finally take, there can be no doubt that very radical changes will occur, and the landed classes will find their privileges very severely encroached upon.

BRITISH CHAMBER AIDS AUSTRALIAN TRADE IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Mr. Hanning, entertained at dinner recently Capt. R. H. Muirhead Collins, C. M. G., the official secretary in Great Britain to the high commissioner for the commonwealth.

The president said that the Paris Chamber of Commerce had won the interest of Sir George Reid, the high commissioner of the Commonwealth of Australia, in the scheme of representation for the Dominions in Paris. The Chamber had arranged to act for Canada in commercial matters, and it would also undertake the commercial representation of Australia.

In the Rue des Pyramides, where the new premises of the Chamber are situated, samples of Australian products would be exhibited and endeavors would be made in every possible way to interest French buyers in the goods of Australia. Their efforts would also be directed towards the obtaining of a minimum tariff for all Australian products.

Captain Collins in reply expressed his thanks and appreciation of the services which the British Chamber was rendering to the trade of the Empire.

MARUIT RAILWAY SALE HELD UP

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt—The sale of the Maruit railway, for which the Khedive was negotiating with the Italo-German syndicate, will not be continued since unexpected difficulties have arisen. It is more than probable that the railway will be taken over by the government.



A Maximum of Extra Comforts for a Minimum Extra Fare, \$10

on the only daily extra fare train, Chicago to California—the only exclusively first-class train, Chicago to San Francisco.

Ladies' Maid Buffet Club Car Service Barber
Hair Dressing Telegraphic News Service Baths
Manicuring Stock and Market Reports Valet
Stenographer Bubbling Drinking Fountains Telephone
Vapor Heating Excellent Dining Car Service Library
Electric Lighting Compartments & Draw Room Cars Periodicals
Electric Ventilation Spacious Observation Cars

Overland Limited

A new train of new, all steel cars. The schedule is 64 hours and 30 minutes—saving a full business day en route. Leaves Chicago daily at 7 p. m. from the new Passenger Terminal, Madison and Canal Streets, arrives San Francisco 9:30 a. m. third day.

Over a magnificent double track system of 90-lb. steel rails, ballasted with Duesenberg Gravel, guarded every inch of the way by Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals.

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Which Are You —an investor or a speculator?

If you are a speculator, we have nothing that will interest you. BUT—if you INVEST; if you seek a definite, known income NOW rather than an indefinite or problematical income some time in the uncertain future, we would like to send you our new illustrated Booklet describing New York Real Estate Security Company

6% GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS

Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1000
Protected by Trust Mortgage—Interest Payable Semi-Annually.
These bonds are thoroughly secured by the actual ownership of millions of dollars' worth of high-class, improved, income-producing city property—located on Manhattan Island, New York City, the most valuable and most productive area of its size in the world.
The Bonds appeal only to conservative investors.
Complete information will be sent free on request. Write today—be sure to ask for Booklet 81.

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Assets over \$12,000,000
Capital \$ 2,500,000
42 Broadway, New York



214 Misses' Suits Worth \$35 to \$40 At 18.50 and 25.00

NOW at the very height of the season—Misses' and Young Ladies' Suits to the number of two hundred and fourteen—of the regular qualities which sell from twenty-five to forty dollars—will be sold at eighteen-fifty and twenty-five dollars.

Two manufacturers, with whom we do a very large business, took an order for a great number of suits for one of the finest specialty stores in the Middle West. They were in the process of making when the great freshet came.

Realizing that there would be no use shipping them they were put aside for more urgent orders, and have just been finished.

We were notified that these suits could be bought at nearly one-third less than the prices of a week or two ago, and they were purchased.

Suits that were exact duplicates of these purchased were in our stock—these have been marked down to the same prices, and the entire lot formerly priced twenty-five to forty, will be sold for eighteen-fifty and twenty-five dollars.

One of the eight attractive styles is illustrated at 18.50—models to suit the young lady who desires the fashionable blouse effects in Russian or Balkan styles.

Some are strictly tailored, others slightly semi-tailored—skirts effectively draped—trimmings of silks, moire or Bulgarian colorings.

Serges, sponge cloths, Bedford cords, and black and white checks.

Navy, black, tan, brown, Copenhagen, Nell rose and checks.

Junior misses' sizes 13, 15 and 17. Misses' sizes 14, 16 and 18.

Misses' Suits worth \$25.00

\$18.50

One of the ten styles in this great lot is illustrated at 25.00—some of the most attractive styles could not be illustrated as there are only four or five suits of each and they will be closed out early.

Included are many copies of imported models in blouse and demi-tailored effects—beautifully made and trimmed—workmanship the finest.

Imported French Eponge, men's wear serge, imported Bedford cord and worsteds.

Navy, tan, Nell rose, white, black and black and white checks.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 (32 to 36).

Misses' Suits worth \$35 and \$40

\$25.00



HORNIMAN PLAYERS APPEAR IN "THE SILVER BOX"

Miss Horniman's players reached the top notch of their achievement at the Plymouth theater Thursday night, for they were employing their fine talents on a big play, one of the great plays of modern times, "The Silver Box." In this work John Galsworthy has achieved the ultimate of dramatic art, criticism of life. With masterly irony he pictures the double standard of justice that is meted to the "respectable" and the non-respectable by a convention of justice that is founded not on ethics, but upon "respectability."

A silver box belonging to a rich young idler, Jack Barthwick, is missed the morning after one of his wasted nights. A charwoman, Mrs. Jones, is suspected of the theft. The box was really taken by her husband, a cockney discouraged by continued inability to get work, who had helped Jack let himself into his house at midnight. Jones is at difference with the world of "respectability" because of dismissal without recommendation from his last post as a coachman. Out of spite against this world he took not only the silver box but a purse which Jack in "spite" had taken from a woman friend with whom he had quarreled.

A detective enters the wretched room in which Jones lives with his wife and three children and finds the box on the table. Jones resists the officer when his wife is placed under arrest, and is carried off to prison with her.

Back at the Barthwick residence a council is held as to ways and means of hushing up the affair. The smart family lawyer draws the whole truth out of Jack, much to the distress of his father, a well-meaning liberal, and his mother, a type of ultra-respectability. She is grieved at her son's predicament, indignant at the dilemma of the Jones family. And as a final distress to her sensibilities comes the waiting of one of the Jones children beneath the Barthwick windows, wailing of the child of a motherless "home."

The final scene shows the trial of the Joneses. Mrs. Jones tells her simple tale and gratefully thanks the judge for his scraps of mercy. But Jones shouts his protests against the legal procedure that is so harsh with him and so lenient with the "respectable" Jack.

"I took the box out of spite," he roars; "same as he took the purse out of spite."

The judge silences him with a sentence of one month in the workhouse and the comment that such men are a "menace to society." Jack springs up with a cry of recollection that his father had characterized his conduct in identical words of condemnation, but is quickly hushed down by his father and his lawyer.

Jones is led away yelling in derisive protest. "Call that justice! Justice!" Mrs. Jones goes dumbly out to freedom and renewed struggle for the bare subsistence of herself and her children. The judge smirks indulgently at Jack. And final touch of all this irony, the curtain falls on the tableau of the Barthwick lawyer "fixing it" with the reporters to keep his clients out of the newspaper stories of the affair.

Thus a play built up of an ironic series of interrogation points ends in the biggest question mark of all: "What about Mrs. Jones?" Galsworthy could well write a masterly pendant to this ethical arrangement of convention by inquiring into the justice of punishing still further the innocent victim of all this "respectable" unpopularity for the non-respectable.

The poignantly tragic case of Mrs. Jones is the real protagonist in this masterly sociological study. She is the dumb theme of the play. The play, voices loudly the protests that she does not dream of putting into words. As Miss Rooke acts her she moves through the action an uncomplaining reproach against all who have not love for all one's fellow creatures.

With a skill born of deep feeling, Mr. Galsworthy has managed to confine a universal theme within the brief traffic of two hours and a half. His play is so richly woven of pitying irony that it baffles analysis. In its elements it is as big as life itself, and the spectator can only thrill with wonder at the broad, scathing humanity of it all. This play has the air of great drama; it stimulates thoughtful laughter, thoughtful pity, thoughtful self-examination. It does all this by implication, with not one word of direct preaching.

The Horniman players did more than

act—they interpreted. The greatness of their material stimulated and exercised the finest that was in their talents, and their characters. Each did his and her part splendidly in imparting the big things Galsworthy had to say.

Miss Rooke's performance is of unforgettable quality. She was Mrs. Jones in every line of her drooping figure, in every inflection of her brave, tired voice, in every moment of her long silences. Mr. Rosmer, too, gave an absolute impersonation of Jones, submerging completely his own suave personality and soft, purring tones in the rough, yet essentially good-intentioned cockney. Mr. Foster and Miss Vorley were admirable representatives of the Barthwick class, personages sincere according to their own lights, and likable.

The drawing of their characters illustrates the superiority of irony over satire as a criticism of life—irony does not require the caricaturing of types to get its effects. There is the power of it for irony can present real people, make one understand young Jack and even pity him, while condemning his wastrel life. The judge, the detective, Jack, the cynical lawyer, the servants, the court officers, all were real people, and their interpreters did nothing to make them unreal. The whole performance showed a devotion to the dramatist's purpose that made the evening a notable one in Boston's theatrical history. In a word, it was an evening filled with dramatic art. "The Silver Box" will be repeated tonight and twice tomorrow. These are the first Boston performances of this notable play.

EXCHANGE CALLS CONFERENCE ON NEW INDUSTRIES

At a meeting of the new committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange appointed to establish an industrial bureau at the City Club, Thursday, Edward H. Taylor of the East Boston Company was elected chairman, and it was unanimously voted to arrange for a conference with representatives of all of the cities and towns in metropolitan Boston to be held at the City Club, Wednesday, May 7 at 5:30 o'clock.

The mayors and chairmen of selectmen are being invited either to be present in person or to be represented by some prominent citizen directly interested in establishing new industries. It is hoped that such a conference will be able to develop ways and means of bringing a large number of new industries to these various cities and towns, according to plans outlined by John J. Martin, president of the exchange.

RAILROAD CHIEFS PLAN ROAD TESTS

NEW YORK—Railroad presidents from all over the country met in New York on Thursday to discuss ways and means of dealing with the physical valuation law, effective on May 1. It is understood that the conferences will continue until a plan has been mapped out. The law directs the interstate commerce commission to "investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all property owned or used by every common carrier."

TEXAS GULF COAST TRADE AIDED BY RAILROAD DEAL

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—With the purchase of the Houston & Brazos Valley railroad, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas has obtained a new gulf outlet at Freeport. The sale of the road, just confirmed by Charles E. Schaff, president of the Katy, is now followed by the announcement by him that extensive terminal facilities have been purchased at Freeport. These terminal grounds include wharf and warehouse facilities along the Freeport ship channel and harbor. This will give the road a strong position at this port, and shows that in entering Freeport the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is dealing in a large way with the port's future as an important gateway of commerce.

It is also evident from the purchases, of both railroad and terminal and wharf property, that the development of this port is to be made immediately. The greatest importance of this purchase lies in its relation to the development of Texas gulf coast commerce. It is conceded that the entrance of the Katy

W. R. HEARST BUYS HARPER'S BAZAR

NEW YORK—Harper's Bazar, published by Harper & Bros., has been acquired by a new company, Harper's Bazar, Inc., and will be published from 381 Fourth avenue.

The magazine was one of the earliest magazines for women in this country. William Randolph Hearst and his associates are the buyers.

George von Utassy, the publisher of Mr. Hearst's magazines, will have charge of the new Harper's Bazar.

NORWAY MINISTER ASKS FREE CANAL

WASHINGTON—"The navigation of the Panama canal should be free and open to all and ought to be exercised on equal terms for all. This is a lofty point of view on which all nations may concur."

This was the declaration of Gregers W. W. Gram, minister of state of Norway, in an address here Thursday night at the opening session of the seventh annual meeting of the American Society of International Law.

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FREE MAPS FOR TEACHERS

WASHINGTON—A new plan of governmental cooperation with teachers of the country was started today by the geological survey. It has been determined to give special rates to schools on topographic maps of the country. For \$3 the survey hereafter will sell any teacher 50 different topographic maps, making the selection of the territory in which the school is located and adjacent counties. The price quoted barely covers the cost of printing and paper. Commercial maps for the same sections often cost \$2 and \$3 apiece.

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NO RETALIATION BY REPUBLICANS DECIDE SENATORS

WASHINGTON—The Republican Senate caucus has agreed there should be no general reprisal upon President Wilson for the Democratic hold-up of the Taft nominations during the last session of Congress, but that Republican opposition would be shown in the following cases:

"In appointments to the consular service or to military or diplomatic posts such as secretaries of embassies or legations where the merit system resorted to by former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft was not followed.

"Where vacancies are created by removals from office which carry a fixed tenure, unless made for cause, and particularly where removals are made from offices which require technical or special knowledge."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Canadian Pacific railway private car, "Loch Lomond," occupied by Col. Lowther, military secretary to governor-general of Canada, and party arrived at South station over the Boston & Albany road from New York city at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine road is installing new mechanical switch connections at lower H on the Fitchburg division, on account of track changes on grade crossing.

Fred Butler, master mechanic Boston & Albany road at Allston shops, announces the appointment of Engineer Fred A. Hussey as traveling engineer vice Sheridan Bisbee, made train master.

The bridge department of the Southern division, Boston & Maine road, is erecting a new iron bridge over the Ware river branch, Boston & Albany road at Gilbertville on the Massachusetts Central.

The New Haven road handled a large party of United States sailors from New York, R. L. navy yard to Boston today in special equipment.

Commencing Monday, May 5, the Boston & Maine road's Southern division market train from Lexington will arrive at North station at 5:30 a. m. instead of 6:10 a. m.

The operating department of the New Haven road received from the Readville shops yesterday two jumbo all-steel mail cars for service between Boston and New York city on the Gilt Edge express from South station at 5:30 p. m.

The New Haven road furnished reserved cars from Fall River wharf to Boston this morning for the accommodation of 300 Baltimore & Ohio railway Washington, D. C., tourists returning home.

FACULTY ACTIONS PROTESTED

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The entire male student body at the University of Vermont held a mass meeting Thursday morning to file a protest against certain actions of the faculty senate. To enforce this protest it was decided that all student activities except class work should cease until the faculty should have opportunity for reconsideration.

ARKANSAS REPAIRS NEARLY DONE

WASHINGTON—The battleship Arkansas, which has been under repairs at the New York navy yard, is expected to be ready in time to permit the ship to participate with other vessels of the Atlantic fleet in the exercises incidental to the unveiling of the Maine memorial in New York May 30.



New Hats

Much under regular prices.

There are probably three or four hundred of them—made from French materials which were purchased from importers at great reductions from actual values.

Semi-Dress Hats worth \$20 & \$25 \$15.00

Large, medium and small hemp, tagal, French and Italian novelty braid hats. Trimmings of novelty and French ostrich, numidi, French flowers and ribbons—all \$15.00.

Plumed Hats worth \$35 to \$48

\$25.00

Many are copies of foreign models after such well known designers as Georgette, Lewis, Louison, Virot, Leon-tine and others.

Wonderfully elaborate trimmings of tinted, ombre, solid colored and white, black, and black and white plumes. All \$25.00.

Hats—Tailored and Semi-Dress—for Misses and Young Ladies
Copies of Paris models which retail at from fifteen to twenty-five dollars—small and medium sailors, Directoire pokes, close fitting turbans and English round hats with unique trimmings of French flowers, velvet, satin and novelty ribbons, also smart fancy feathers. 10.00

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

J. J. ROGERS TO AID CONVENTION REFORM

WASHINGTON—Representative John J. Rogers of Massachusetts who has been seeking opportunity, ever since the House Republican members began to hold conferences, to present his resolution to change the method of apportioning delegates to the national convention, says certain reactionary members of the party have been using every means to prevent his resolution from being presented. He proposes, however, to push it through to a vote as soon as the tariff discussion offers an opportunity.

The resolution, as modified by the recommendations of some Republicans who think it ought to be even more far-reaching than originally intended, now seeks to have delegates chosen according to the total population, thereby undoing the disproportionate representation of the southern states in Republican conventions. In addition it provides for recognition of state primary laws in the seating of delegates, thereby removing the power of the convention to have sole discretion in passing upon credentials in cases of contest. This latter point, they argue, was the disturbing element at the national convention last June and resulted in the splitting of the Republican party and the election of a Democratic administration.

Asks Special Meeting

The resolution also asks the Republican national committee to call a special national convention to put through these reforms to rejuvenate the party.

Mr. Rogers says the national committee has approached him indirectly, asking him to withhold his resolution and promising that they will take the necessary action without pressure from the congressional conference of Republicans.

This he decided not to do, however, because he says the national committee has already had seven months in which to initiate the reforms and it has not made a start on them. Furthermore, he does not believe the initiative in the rejuvenation of the party should come from within the national committee, for that body, he believes, is more or less discredited in the national mind today, due to the Republican national convention last June. Reforms instituted from within the committee, he thinks, would necessarily be looked on with suspicion by the public. This prejudice can be avoided to the advantage of

the party, he believes, by having the reforms come from without.

A large number of representative Republicans in Congress have been approached with the resolution, and Mr. Rogers says most of them have expressed approval of the plan. Senators as well as representatives are in accord with it. To bring it to a focus Mr. Rogers has had the resolution brought to the individual attention of every Republican member of Congress, and expects to have favorable action without delay.

Daly Case to Wait

It appears unlikely that final disposition of the case of reinstatement in the army of Charles Dudley Daly of Boston will be made at an early date. Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the subcommittee that has the matter in hand, says that there is no hurry about it, inasmuch as Lieutenant Daly already has his com-

mission by the President's recess appointment. So the committee on military affairs probably will not press the matter to a final vote as long as they have other matters that demand their attention.

Representative Murray has asked the secretary of the navy to direct that the contemplated repair work to be done on the scout cruiser Salem be done in the Boston navy yard, the ship's home port, instead of at the League Island yard at Philadelphia. An order providing for work to be distributed among the yards according to classes of work to be done would have sent the Salem to Philadelphia for repairs in the absence of orders from the department to the contrary. The request was made at the instance of the National League of Government Employees, by branch 1, Charlestown yard.

Friends of Denis J. Kiley are pressing his candidacy here for the postmastership of Lexington, Mass.

HEARING TODAY ON ALASKA RAILROADS

WASHINGTON—Formal hearing was granted by the Senate territorial committee today on the Chamberlain and Jones bills empowering the President to build railroads in Alaska. Senator Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the committee, today laid before his colleagues a big pile of data, representing the opinions of engineers as to the advisability of constructing the proposed Alaskan roads with machinery now at Panama. It was reported that a majority of the committee favors the bills.

PRESSES LOANED RALEIGH NEWS

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Raleigh News and Observer is to be published temporarily from the plant of the Raleigh Times. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, president of the News and Observer Company, was notified in New York that the plant was partially burned Thursday evening, and will reach Raleigh this afternoon. Damage is estimated at \$50,000.

WALTER M. BRACKETT HONORED

A dinner was tendered Walter M. Brackett at the Boston Art Club Thursday night by about 150 members, guests and friends. Mr. Brackett is a charter

ART AND HISTORY WORKS MAY BE UNDER ONE ROOF

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Assent has been given by the parties interested to a scheme for combining the Atkins art museum, for which a fund of \$300,000 is available, and a historical museum, towards which \$10,000 is offered by John B. White.

The plan comprises the erection of a building constructed on a 32-acre park opposite the new Union station. The museum, according to the terms of the bequest of Mrs. Mary Atkins, must be known as the Atkins museum. One wing of it would be used for the historical museum.

The sum offered by Mr. Smith could be increased, it is believed, through a campaign conducted by the Kansas Historical Society.

CONSTITUTION CHANGE MOVED

WASHINGTON—A resolution was introduced Thursday by Senator Cummins to amend the Constitution so that when legislatures of 16 states or 15 per cent of the voters of 24 states petition the President for a constitutional amendment, it may be submitted to the states, either through the legislatures or by a direct vote, and become effective if adopted by two thirds of the states.

Secret Deal in Railroads Told at Hearing

WESTCHESTER TRANSACTION IS DISCLOSED

(Continued from page one)

money from the New Haven road. Mr. Brown referred to his accounts and said that Choate had received \$13,982 and \$7,282 and \$69,507 at various times for representing the New Haven railroad.

Mr. Choate explained that he had at first intended to appear as counsel for Mr. Mellen personally, but on Examiner Prouty's advice decided to appear as a private citizen.

Mr. Brown was called to the witness stand and in answer to questions from Examiner Prouty as to charges on the New Haven books for advertising, found by him, he read a number of vouchers covering a period from Jan. 27, 1911 to February, 1913, for an aggregate sum of \$95,528.02 in favor of the Boston News Bureau Advertising Agency. Mr. Brown stated that the aggregate credit to the bureau since Dec. 1, 1912, was \$92,006.02. This was an average of \$32,000 a month.

Examiner Prouty asked here "Were these payments all on the New Haven books?" Mr. Brown replied: "Yes."

Attorney Brandeis then questioned Mr. Brown referring to witness's previous testimony in relation to alleged stock transactions by President Mellen and he asked this question: "What is the aggregate of the notes of Mr. Mellen's stock transactions to which you testified?"

Mr. Brown replied there were two transactions for \$10,017,620. He said he also found other notes of Mr. Mellen aggregating \$3,893,477.

Mr. Brown was asked by Mr. Brandeis what other notes he found to Mr. Mellen of the New England Navigation Company and answered: "In January, 1907, I found a 5 per cent note for \$10,000 given in exchange for stock of the New England Investment & Security Company."

Mr. Brown further testified that in July 1908 the records showed \$100,000 in notes had been paid by Mr. Mellen to the navigation company for cash given Mr. Mellen presumably by check. Other payments by Mr. Mellen to the navigation company Mr. Brown continued were \$100,000 in 1908 for cash and October, 1908, \$260,400 in exchange for 14,000 shares of Old Colony stock at \$186 a share.

What must be none, not what it would be nice to do, was Chairman Prouty's query in answer to the estimate of \$73,000,000 as the approximate cost of needed improvements on the Boston & Maine submitted by Arthur B. Cortell, chief engineer of the Boston & Maine, in his testimony at Thursday's hearing. This sum included appropriations for main tracks, \$19,000,000; for construction of terminals (referring in general to the plan of Charles S. Mellen, president of the road, to move the North station across the Charles river), \$10,000,000, and shops and engine houses, \$4,000,000. Mr. Cortell enumerated also the plans for four-tracking the Portland division from Boston to Beverly and Boston to Wakefield Junction. Southern division from Boston to Winchester, Fitchburg division from Cambridge to Waltham and for increasing the equipment of block signals on the main lines from 60 to 80 per cent.

In answer as to what was needed Vice-President Horn said: "If any one will tell me what kind of service we must give, whether poor, good or standard, I could answer that question."

Mr. Prouty—What do you mean by "poor service," the kind you are giving now?

Mr. Horn—We have been trying to give better service than we have given in the past. Our passenger service is already above standard. We need, however, to make heavy terminal expenditures.

William J. Hobbs, financial vice-president of the Boston & Maine road was forced to admit that the New England Navigation Company furnished the money for the purchase of the stock of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester road which was afterward turned over to the Boston & Maine and that this contract was put through after Mr. Mellen became a director of the Boston & Maine.

Mr. Hobbs said further that the Boston & Maine pays interest charges of \$3,000,000, rental charges of \$5,000,000, and for hired equipment annually \$1,000,000, totaling \$9,000,000 for annual charges. In answer to Mr. Prouty's query as to the total corporate income he said, "In 1912 it was \$9,115,000."

Mr. Prouty replied: "So your fixed charges may this year more than equal your income if the charges increase as you estimate from the advance in pay to employees?" "I hope that we shall be able to meet the charges, sir," said Mr. Hobbs.

Elgar J. Rich, general solicitor for the Boston & Maine, attempted to place a personally signed statement from Mr. Mellen regarding the Hampden road in the records, but Chairman Prouty refused to allow it.

Henry J. Horn, operating vice-president of the Boston & Maine, testified that the road owned 26,000 freight cars and used 9,000 from other roads, that the latter would cost \$1,084,000 if used in 1913, and that one third of the road's freight earnings was going for per diem charges of this kind. He declared that from \$800,000 to \$900,000 would put the Fitchburg division in condition to handle more

VALEDICTORIAN CHOSEN FOR HIGH SCHOOL IN LYNN



JAMES M. BURKE
Winner in essay competition held for members of graduating class.

LYNN, Mass.—James M. Burke has been chosen valedictorian for this year's graduating class of the Lynn English high school. His subject will be "Government and Citizenship," which he presented in a competition of the class of 1913.

The new system of choosing a valedictorian at this school is regarded as satisfactory. Candidates write out addresses on subjects of a suitable nature and the writer of the best paper is made valedictorian. This is now the chief academic prize of the school.

business and that \$15,000,000 should be spent for freight cars alone.

Mr. Rich outlined the changes in rates that had been made on the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads since the control by the first had become effective and declared that reductions amounting to 85 per cent and advances of 15 per cent had been made as a result. Frank S. Davis, chief of the traffic bureau of the New England railroad lines, produced several large rate books and went into the rates in detail.

Mr. Brandeis by Letters Shows He Gave Exchange Attorney Services Free

Mr. Brandeis this morning gave out the correspondence which passed between him and the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange. The letters follow:

"Alton E. Briggs, Secy., Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange:
"Replying to your and Mr. Mead's request of the 24th that I act as counsel for the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, in the investigation to be commenced before Commissioner Prouty on the 1st:

"I find it will be possible for me to act as your counsel and I shall be glad to do so. Nothing was said at our conference about compensation. I prefer to treat this as a public service, and shall, therefore, not accept any compensation for my service in this connection."

In reply Mr. Brandeis received the following:
"Your favorable decision in the matter of acting as counsel for the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange in the investigation before Commissioner Prouty is accepted with much enthusiasm by our members."

"That you will consider such service as a public service needs no comment on my part in attempting to express appreciation. When a man places himself as you have done in offering his services for the benefit of his fellow men without asking any pecuniary return, we can at least hope that the compensation of gratitude will exist in its highest degree, and we believe such gratitude does exist."

"Kindly inform us in what way we can aid you, for our office, as well as myself will be subject to your order in any matter pertaining to the hearing."

"ALTON E. BRIGGS, executive secretary."

"Boston, April 24, 1913."

"Mr. Louis D. Brandeis: The Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, in accepting your gratuitous service June, last, for investigating before the interstate commerce commission the matter of unsatisfactory freight service upon the New Haven and Boston & Maine lines, did not anticipate continued activity for the exchange on your part after that feature of investigation was concluded."

"We find today that the present turn which the investigation has taken does not meet with approval of our members a considerable portion of our members and it is the expression of our directors that further representation on your part for the exchange be not continued."

"We are deeply grateful for the generosity of your service, which elicits from this body its full appreciation, and the same is conveyed by this letter."

"ALTON E. BRIGGS,
"Executive Secretary."
"Boston, April 25, 1913."

"Alton E. Briggs, Executive Secretary Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange,
"At the commencement of the session this morning I shall formally withdraw

MR. BRYAN IS NOT TO PARLEY IN CALIFORNIA

(Continued from page one)

relations now existing between the two nations."

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in session here now received a cablegram from Buel Nakano, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Japan, asking cooperation toward a satisfactory solution of the question, to which Mr. Wheeler replied reassuringly, expressing confidence that the government would bring about the desired result.

"The people of Japan, and particularly the business interests," added Mr. Wheeler, "are very seriously concerned about this proposed anti-alien legislation, I believe. They appear to feel that it's passage would hamper the existing friendly commercial relations between the two countries, and I coincide in their opinion. I have no fear, however, that we will have this to contend with, for I do not think California will pass the bill."

"On the other hand I fully sympathize with California in her predicament. The question involved is a much larger question than appears on the surface. It not alone pertains to that state's alien problem, it involves all the states in the Union as a serious interference between the rights of a state to determine the ownership of its land and the constitutional power of the federal government to make treaties. This must be settled in such a way that the states' rights will not be transgressed. But I am sure it can be done without involving the nation in international difficulties."

In his talk with the President Mr. Wheeler said that the commercial interests of the country are anxious that progress be made on currency legislation as rapidly as expedient.

"I think it would be unwise to rush it through at a special session," he said. "But it would be very desirable to get a start on it so as to be ready to take it up next fall in an advanced form."

"The important thing now is to get it before the country so business men can digest the bill thoroughly before it is acted upon. It would be desirable to have currency legislation at once, but it is not imperative to the prosperity of the country, and it would be much better to have it right when it does come."

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Governor Johnson, in a statement issued Thursday, proclaims anew the right of California to consider and, if its legislators deem advisable, to enact a law which, he says, is clearly within both its legal power and its moral right. The statement includes these views:

"Much has been said of the dignity of Japan. We would not willingly affront the dignity of Japan nor offend its pride. But what shall be said of the proposition that a great state, itself an empire of possibilities greater than those of most nations, shall be halted from the mere consideration of a legislative act, admittedly within its jurisdiction, by the protest of a foreign power which has itself enacted even more stringent regulations on the subject? What of the dignity of California?"

"No one desires that such a bill should in terms describe the Japanese. It has been proposed that such a law in California shall follow the distinctions which are already an unprotested part of the law and policy of the United States."

MINNESOTA DEFENDS RATE STAND

WASHINGTON.—The attorney-general of Minnesota today filed with the United States supreme court a brief in reply to the government's brief in connection with the Minnesota rate case. The Minnesota attorney-general contends that the Shreveport case does not apply to the questions involved in the Minnesota cases.

my appearance as counsel for the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange.

"You will recall that at the opening hearing on July 1, 1912, Commissioner Prouty stated: The investigation which the commission proposes to undertake will finally divide into three general heads. There will be: First, the financial aspects of the subject; there is, second, what may be termed the traffic aspect of the question; there is, third and finally, the question of service."

"Subsequently, Commissioner Prouty stated on several occasions that he deemed the financial inquiry the most important part of the investigation. In that view of Commissioner Prouty I wholly concur."

"The financial condition and practices of the railroads involve and underlie all other questions—service and rates, safety and stability of investment and integrity of management. In these questions the people of New England are vitally interested; not the shipper only, but the general traveling public—the employees of the railroads and their stock and bond holders."

"I have, therefore, arranged with Commissioner Prouty to continue to act in this investigation, but merely in the capacity of a citizen of Massachusetts."

"In a publication of yesterday one of the members of your exchange is reported as saying that I offered my services to the exchange. This you know is not true, as you and Mr. Mead called upon me and requested me to act, and after consideration I assented with the proviso that the matter being one of a public nature I would not accept any compensation."

"At the commencement of the session this morning I shall formally withdraw

... correspondence."

EDUCATION BOARD TELLS OF PLANS ON PENSION BILL

Substitute Measure to Be Advocated in Legislature Containing Ideas Recently Worked Out

In a statement regarding the teachers' pension bill in the Legislature, given out this afternoon by the Massachusetts state board of education attention is called to a measure based on recent cooperation of the board and representatives of the teaching profession, as follows:

"It is evident that the teachers of the commonwealth, and many of their friends in the Legislature, are not willing to accept the recommendation of the ways and means committee that the question of teachers' retirement be referred to the next General Court. Representative R. F. Haines of the committee on education, and Senator Clark of the same committee, are expected to lead the fight to substitute House Bill No. 2077 for the adverse report of the committee on ways and means."

"At the hearing before the ways and means committee on the pension bill, it appeared that representatives of certain towns and cities which have adopted local pension systems opposed the bill as it then stood, inasmuch as unsatisfactory provisions, affecting teachers in those towns and cities, were contained in the bill. Since that time, a series of amendments have been worked out by the board of education, in consultation with H. H. Newton, attorney for the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, and various school officials. So far as known, a plan for a state retirement system, satisfactory to all the teachers of the commonwealth except Boston teachers, has been devised."

OCEAN BARGE INTERCEPTED BY POWER BOAT MEN

After the steamer L. V. Stoddard left Sewall's Point, Va., last Wednesday for Portland, Me., with 3363 tons of coal, it was discovered that she had taken a cargo intended for Boston.

Efforts to intercept the collier before she reached Cape Henry failed, and then the stations along the coast were asked to signal Captain Birdman to change his course and come to Boston.

In order that the Stoddard would not get past Cape Cod, the local agent chartered a power boat from Chatham, which cruised in Vineyard sound with instructions for the captain. Off Monomoy point last night Captain Birdman was hailed by the men in the power boat, and he arrived here today.

NAVY YARD MEN NOT TO STRIKE

That there is to be no strike at the Charlestown navy yard is today reported to be the sense of a report that will be made to the employees tomorrow on a conference between Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant, and representatives of various unions yesterday.

Some employees have not been satisfied with their conditions but yesterday's conference, it is said, resulted in an adjustment of differences. It is expected that all the employees will ratify the report tomorrow.

MAY BREAKFAST PLANS ARE MADE

LYNN, Mass.—Plans for the annual May breakfast to be held in the state armory on South Common street next Thursday are well under way by the committee, which is headed by Mrs. May L. Shelton. Others on the committee are Mrs. W. B. Allen, John M. Barry, O. O. Blood, Miss Abby M. Brown, Miss Emma H. Breed, Miss M. L. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Harding, Charles H. Hastings, Frank W. Macé, Ernest I. Mitchell, treasurer; Mrs. A. Lillia Newhall, Edwin W. Park, Mrs. George H. Plummer, Miss Sophia Reed.

Proceeds of the breakfast, which is expected to be attended by many thousands, will be devoted to charity work. Many donations have been received.

PROGRESSIVES NOT ELIGIBLE

TRENTON, N. J.—The civil service commission announced that members of the Progressive party in New Jersey will not be allowed to make examinations for membership on district boards of registry and election. The Gerau law limits membership on these boards to the two political parties polling the highest and next highest vote in the state for members of the General Assembly.

The civil service commission decided the vote for the assembly in the state is the basis for selecting election officers in each county.

BOARD TO RETAIN PLAYGROUNDS

SALEM, Mass.—The city council is expected to vote today that it is inexpedient to transfer the conduct of the playgrounds from the park commission to the school board as requested by the park commission some time ago.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTS

PEABODY, Mass.—The executive committee of the Peabody Board of Trade has elected David A. Barry as permanent secretary. Mr. Barry is also clerk of the board of assessors.

WORK TAKEN UP ON MAINE STATE ROADS

Concrete Coverings on Stretches Between Kittery and Portland Placed by Busy Group of Contractors Finishing Up Lettings

ACTIVITY IS GENERAL

AUGUSTA, Me.—Active work has begun here on the state roads, completing old contracts. Three builders are now hard at work covering the 10½ mile trunk line between Kittery and Portland with its concrete. Many miles of trunk line are also to be repaired and improved.

Arrangements have been completed for an especially early start on road work at other points in the state, although it was almost impossible to commence road work as early as was hoped for.

The King drag, made from logs placed so as to form a diagonal according to a Missouri man's plan, has been used in this state widely. It has been of great aid in clearing the roads from mud and greatly improved the otherwise almost impassable roads.

KANSAS SPEAKS FOR PROTECTION AT CITY CLUB

Congressman Philip P. Campbell, who is a Republican member from a mining and industrial district in the agricultural state of Kansas, made a forceful speech in favor of a high protective tariff at the City Club last night. Mr. Campbell asserted that free hides had not made lower prices on shoes. On points supporting this declaration the speaker frequently challenged the chairman, Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company.

Tariff for revenue, he declared, fails to provide revenue. It also lowers wages, he contended.

"It is a question of wages and living," he said, "and we can have free trade with the world when we level down to the rest of the world or when the rest of the world levels up to our standard of wages and living, but not until then."

"Things are cheap under non-protective tariff laws, because few are able to buy. Things may be high under protective laws, because everybody is able to and does buy. The laborer in the mills, the shops, the factories, the mines, on railroads buys the products of all American industries, and they prosper together."

"Generally there is a low wage, a cheap man, wife and children behind a cheap product of labor."

KEY MEN LOOK FOR ADJUSTMENT

Satisfactory settlement of the demands of railroad telegraphers, station agents and townsmen on the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroad systems and at the Boston terminal is looked for at today's conference between H. J. Horn, vice-president of the Boston & Maine, and the general committee representing the employees.

If agreements are reached today by the Boston & Maine the entire situation will be cleared up, as the New Haven and Boston terminal officials have already arrived at settlements. The Boston & Albany railroad will then be the only road in New England that has not granted the demands. It is expected that this road will agree to the terms agreed upon by the other roads.

TOWN TO HAVE SPECIAL MEETING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The warrant for a special town meeting was drawn by the selectmen, Thursday night.

The chief articles call for an appropriation of \$10,000 for new and larger water mains through the center of the town and for authority of the selectmen to petition the state fisheries commission to have Crystal lake seined this summer. The plan is to have the fish transferred to Quannapowitt lake.

SENATE CONCURS IN SECT ORDER

Without debate the Senate today concurred in the adoption of the House order requesting an opinion from the supreme court as to whether the state constitution adequately prohibits legislation granting public moneys for sectarian purposes or abridging the rights of any one to a free exercise of his religious belief or the establishment of a state religion.

RAILROAD FOUND NOT GUILTY

Judge Morton in the United States district court Thursday ordered a verdict of not guilty for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company on informations charging it with violating the safety appliance law.

LIBERAL SUNDAY ADVOCATED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Senate Thursday adopted a bill providing for a more liberal observance of Sunday.

A. SHUMAN & CO. THE SERVICE STORE



ENGLISH last oxford (shown in cut) is the popular shoe for young men this season. Receding toe, low heel, invisible eyelets. Up to the minute in style, comfortable, gives the foot a smart, well-dressed appearance.

Price \$4.50

Shoe Department, Lower Floor

Shuman Corner, Boston

SIMMONS CLASS OF 1913 TO HOLD ITS ANNUAL PROM

Following a serenade to the junior class by the class of 1913 Thursday night the annual junior promenade of Simmons College will take place tonight at the refectory on Brookline avenue.

The receiving line is as follows: Miss Marian Ostrander, president of the class; Dr. Henry Lefavour, Dean Sarah Louise Arnold, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Jeannie Scott Glover, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sedgwick, Dr. and Mrs. James Flack Morris, Dr. Reginald Rusden Goodell.

The hall will be decorated in red and white roses, the class flower. Poole's orchestra will furnish music.

The chairman of the various committees are as follows: Miss Edna Perry, refreshments; Miss Ruth K. Whiting, decorations; Miss Anita A. Clark, music; Miss Paula Mueller, dormitory; Miss Marjorie Parney, dance orders; Miss Ruth Klein, invitations.

J. J. MITCHELL TAKES SEAT IN CONGRESS TODAY

WASHINGTON—Representative John J. Mitchell, newly elected from the new thirteenth district, Massachusetts, to succeed John W. Weeks, elected senator, was expected to arrive here today to assume the duties of office and to take the oath at the opening of the session. He will be escorted to the bar of the House by Representative Peters.

SENATE PUTS OFF ACTION ON BILLS

In the Senate this morning the following affairs were postponed:

To Monday, by Senator Horgan, the Boston Veterans retirement bill; by Senator Horgan, the bill to give the directors of the port of Boston further appropriation; to Tuesday, by Senator Williams, the bill for taxation of mortgages on personal property; by Senator Montague, the Boston street sign and awning bill; by Senator Johnson, the Boston and Quincy bridge bill.

LYNN MAYOR SEEKS RELIEF

LYNN, Mass.—Following the removal from office several months ago of the head of the fire department and the subsequent changes in both the fire and police departments by the mayor of this city, Mayor George H. Newhall is now preparing an ordinance whereby the chief executive is relieved of the details of responsibility of any city department. The ordinance provides that the head of each department shall be responsible for the efficiency of his subordinates.

MINERS AWAIT OTHER PROPOSAL

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The convention of Kanawha county coal miners, which yesterday rejected the proposals of Governor Hatfield for a settlement of the year's strike in the Paint and Cabin Creek districts, was today awaiting the draft of a new peace agreement. The new proposal will be submitted to the Governor and he will substitute it for its proposed agreement. The miners demand recognition of the union.

CHEMICAL WORKERS TO MEET

Employees of the Cochrane Chemical Company at Everett, several hundred of whom are striking for higher wages, will meet tonight. Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., will be the principal speaker. The men declare that they have received only a 5 per cent increase in nearly 20 years, and that the cost of living has in this period increased about 50 per cent.

REPORTS MADE BY COMMITTEES IN SENATE TODAY

In the Senate today these reports of committees were received:

Municipal finance—Leave to withdraw to the mayor of Chelsea on his petition that taxes assessed on property in Chelsea exclusive of the state tax shall not, in 1913-14-15 exceed \$14 on every \$1000 of assessors valuation of taxable property in that city; also to Harry R. Raymond and others on their petition that in a city where the office of assessor is elective, that it shall become an appointive office; also to John P. Brennan on his petition to amend the law fixing the debt limit at \$12 on \$1000 by making it apply to all cities; also to the mayor of Fall River on his petition that Fall River may have a \$15 tax limit; also to Stoughton Bell and others on their petition that the mayor of Cambridge may appoint and remove assessors and assistant assessors, with the approval of the tax commissioner.

Harbors and public lands—A bill to place the removal of stones, gravel or sand from any beach, shore, bluff, headland, island or bar in the control of the harbor and land commissioners, who may issue permits for such removals in their discretion.

Fisheries and game—A bill that it shall be lawful for any person, for his private use as food, but not for sale or for shipping out of the state, to have in his personal possession for a period not exceeding 30 days, any game bird or animal or any part thereof, provided the same has been lawfully acquired.

Senator Blanchard of Somerville moved reconsideration of the vote whereby the Senate yesterday rejected the motion-picture bill.

EXPRESSION STUDENTS TO RECITE

Recital No. 1. of the graduating class of the School of Expression, S. S. Curry Ph. Litt. D. president, will be held in Jacob Sleeper hall 688 Boylston street, tonight. The second of the series will be next Thursday night in the same hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM TO FILL OFFICES

The thirty-sixth annual session of the grand council, Royal Arcanum of Massachusetts, which opened Thursday afternoon at the American House has delegates present representing the 155 subordinate councils of the state.

White Tar Bags

Mothproof and Dustproof For Storing Furs and Woolen Garments of every Description Three Styles White Lined (patented) Fine Tar and Cedar Price 50c to \$1.25

Four Sizes to contain garments of any length without folding. Bag with garment enclosed may be hung anywhere by the hook at top. Clothing kept clean and absolutely safe, yet ready for instant use without airing or pressing. Ask for "White Tar Bags" at any drug or Department Store and refuse all substitutes.

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STONE & FURNISH, 67 Kingston St., Boston

NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS

Franklin Mills Flour

is the whole wheat ground fine—all but the bran. We do not consider bran fit for food. Cook book mailed free.

Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DRESS OF MEN MAY RETURN TO MORE RIGOROUS FORMS

IT is said that we are to witness a return to more rigorous forms of dress for men, a more stringent necessity that a man shall be dressed "just right" for every occasion. This is a natural reaction from the rather careless style which has been induced lately by the rapid growth in the use of the motor. Men who some years ago would not have thought of appearing on certain occasions in anything but a silk hat, morning coat, etc., we now see wearing a lounge suit and soft felt hat of the kind which has been so popular for the last year or two. It is just as well perhaps that we should have these periodical reactions, otherwise we might find ourselves arriving at that point when appearances were secondary, and everything sacrificed to extreme comfort, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. One of the signs of this return

is to be noticed in that it is now considered correct to use the silk hat for theater and evening wear, thus replacing the "opera hat," which, although useful, was very much inclined to lose its shape and look untidy. Talking about the theater, reminds one that an attempt has been made recently to introduce the use of a dress cane. This seems very unnecessary, and surely hardly likely to become general, since there is quite enough as it is to look after when passing up a row of stalls, which are generally none too wide, without the addition of a cane. As there is not much scope for variety in a man's dress-coat, he has to depend for just a little individuality on the white waistcoat to which a smart effect is given by using dull jet black buttons, four of these, small, rather close together, being uncommon and looking very well.

DAINTY MARQUISSETTE FROCK

Model suited to all soft materials

COLLEGE girls who are looking for suitable gowns to wear at the closing functions of the season and all those who are preparing for a happy time will welcome this graceful simple evening gown. In the illustration, it is made of marquisette with trimming of lace. The skirt is just a two-piece one, but a little full at the waist line, in conformity with the latest style, and the bodice is effectively draped; therefore all the materials that are thin and soft are appropriate, crepe de chine, chiffon, Brussels net, as well as the favorite marquisette and fine cotton crepe.

The arrangement of the flounces over the skirt is a happy one. For evening functions, the low neck and short sleeves are the accepted ones, but, if the bodice is wanted for afternoon wear, it can be made with high neck and with long sleeves. This dress is all white, but colors are being much worn and yellow is a favorite. Amber-colored crepe meteo-e, with trimming of ivory colored shadow lace, would make a dainty, attractive gown.

For the medium size, the bodice will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide; with 3½ yards of lace ½ inches wide; the skirt will require 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 10 yards of lace 3 inches wide for the flounces. The pattern of the bodice (7717) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7533) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



BUNGALOW MEANS ENJOYMENT

Expert's views on furniture and decoration

THE very name "bungalow" holds something alluring and romantic. Cottages may be enchanting, but the bungalow, from those in the Orient and on the shores of the Pacific, to those of rough timber and logs in the Maine woods—the bungalow, wherever it is, means enjoyment, outdoor life, in short, a vacation in the best sense of the word, writes Dorothy Verrill in the Modern Priscilla. This form of house, "with the cellar and attic all on one floor" saves many steps and gives the housekeeper a comfortable sense of being in the center of everything.

A comfortable small bungalow, which is really a camp, can be built for summer use of rough materials for from two hundred to three hundred dollars. More pretentious structures cost more, although for \$500 houses of real beauty, with more rooms and verandas, as well as a pretentious exterior, are possible. The cost varies according to locality and whether the owner has much to do with the construction, but whatever the bungalow itself may be, the furnishings of the interior can, and should be, altogether delightful.

The average bungalow, if shingled or of wood, will have interior walls of plain wooden sheathing. If the exterior is of concrete or the house is more expensive, hardwood, plaster, or one of the prepared "boards" may cover the walls.

Floors are seldom of elaborate hardwood in such a house, but Georgia pine, varnished, becomes in time of lovely

color and is easily cared for. Grass rugs in greens and browns, good matting, the woven log-cabin rag rugs, and a new make, which is hard and very durable, are all suitable. Some Indian blankets or rugs in similar designs make brilliant spots of color.

For hangings the choice should be light, washable, and inexpensive. Nothing that will exclude air or light. If one desires the brightness of cretonne or chintz, it may be utilized between doorways, on chairs and cushions, or as over-drapes above the windows and at either side.

In furniture, comfort is the first consideration, durability second, and cost third. Furniture cannot be considered comfortable unless it is reasonably good-looking. There is a grayish "old hickory" furniture, made especially for summer use, indoors and out, and other kinds include wicker, rattan, willow, and the peculiarly comfortable Chinese sea-grass, which is very yielding and yet firm, of a pale greenish color and made in good designs. There are also the simple mission styles and "cottage" furniture which comes in every color known, stained to suit the purchaser. When walls, floors, windows, and furniture have been disposed of, the minor decorations will gather almost themselves. A few pictures—perhaps enlarged photographs, sketches of the surroundings, prints in gay colors and on simple mounts. Brass or iron fire-irons, and brass, copper or pottery for plants and flowers are other ornaments appropriate.

AFTERNOON DRESS

The feature of the skirt lifted by means of a few plaits is as universal now as the train, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. On an afternoon dress of black charmeuse the skirt was thus lifted beneath three very large jet buttons, and the fulness was looped round towards the back in graceful folds. The corsage of this gown had a very elegant sailor collar of fine lace and revers of the same in front, making a little heart-shaped opening, which just revealed the collar and guimpe of fine net. A flat waistband of the same silk with long fringed ends covered the union of skirt and corsage. The sleeves were long and set well below the turn of the shoulder with a piped seam.

WHITE ROSE CAKE

Take the whites of six eggs, one cup of new milk, two cups of white granulated sugar, four cups of flour, two thirds of a cup of butter, flavoring, and two teaspoonsful of baking powder. Cream butter and sugar together, then add the milk part of the flour, the beaten whites, and then the rest of the flour. Bake in a round tin. When cool frost over with white. Before the frosting is wholly set decorate the tops and sides of the cake with roses formed with almonds. At the time of serving insert a little yellow candle, the end wrapped in paraffin paper, so as to avoid direct contact with the cake, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Trails of smilax about the base add a pretty effect.

WILD PLANTS ON THE LAWN

MANY wild plants are readily transplanted and will flourish in cultivation. The shad bush, with its early white flowers, is very graceful and decorative, and has the added virtue of attracting birds. The pokeberry is somewhat rank in growth, but makes a handsome lawn plant. The purple elderberry is very pretty with its crown of white flowers, but the scarlet elderberry surpasses it in beauty.

Many of the smaller plants take transplanting kindly, says the Ladies World. The jack-in-the-pulpit is one of these—after its strange flower is gone, there are still the triple leaves and later the bright stalk of berries. The wakerobin is a pleasing spring guest, the large white variety being especially beautiful. Hepaticas bloom even more freely in a garden than in the woods. Mint may be taken from the brookside and planted in the vegetable garden. And last, but not least, beautiful of all, are the many varieties of wood ferns that will beautify the porch and shady corners with their cool green.

TRIED RECIPES

ALMOND CREAM SOUP

CLEAN and disjoint a fowl, put in the soup kettle with five pints of water, cover and simmer very gently for three hours. Strain off the stock, set aside to chill. Remove all fat and bones and put the white meat through the food chopper, using the finest cutter. Blanch one cupful of almonds and pass them through the same cutter. Remove all fat from the stock and put it on in a clean saucepan with two cupsful of the stale crumbs (no crust), one-third of a cupful of chopped celery, one tablespoonful each of chopped carrot and onion, one-half of a bay leaf, two cloves, a bit of cinnamon, one sprig of parsley, one scant teaspoonful of white pepper. Simmer for one hour, then rub through a sieve. Return to the fire with the prepared chicken and almonds and three cupsful of cream. Add seasoning to taste. When almost at the boiling point add one tablespoonful of flour. Stir gently until dissolved, then boil slowly for five minutes. Rub through a fine sieve, reheat and serve. This is a very delicious soup and well repays the time spent in making it.

CASSEROLE OF LAMB

Take two pounds of lamb from back, two cupsful of drippings, two and a half cupsful well-seasoned stock, one-half teaspoonful onion juice, five tablespoons well-washed rice, one cupful canned or stewed tomatoes. Cut the lamb from bones in pieces suitable for serving, and dust with pepper and salt. Fry in drippings, add rice and onion juice, then the tomato and stock. Let come to a boiling point, pour into casserole and bake in slow oven (tilt tender)—about two hours.

BAKED GREEN PEAS

Remove the pods from a quart of sweet green peas and cook the pods for an hour in boiling salted water. Strain and cook the liquid down to a scant pint. And a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and pepper to taste. Place the peas salt and pepper to taste. Place the peas in a buttered baking dish or individual ramekins, pour the liquid over, sprinkle fine buttered crumbs over the top, cover and bake for an hour. Uncover and bake a golden brown, then serve.

SWEET FRENCH ROLLS

Cream one-fourth of a cupful of butter and one-fourth cupful of sugar together and gradually beat into a pint of light sponge. Add two eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, and flour enough to make of the same thickness as before. Cover and stand in a warm place until it begins to rise; then add flour to make a soft dough and knead well. Set aside again until doubled in size, then shape like Parker house rolls. When light make three parallel creases across the top of each. Sprinkle granulated sugar thickly over the top. Bake 15 minutes. When done lay a napkin over the rolls in the pan for five minutes, which makes a tender crust.—Pittsburgh Sun.

PINEAPPLE PIE

Juice from one can of 10 or 15 cent pineapple (sliced), about half a cup, add one tablespoonful lemon juice, fill cup with water, add three more cupsful of water, one cupful sugar (white), and a pinch of salt. Bring to a boil. Add four round tablespoonsful of corn starch wet in a little water, cook three minutes. Add beaten yolks of three eggs, cook two minutes more. Pour into two baked pie crusts that have been baked in jelly tins. Let cool three minutes, put small bits of pineapple on top. When cold, add meringue. Use remaining pineapple in salad with apples and bananas.—Los Angeles Express.

SAVING THE BACON

I find, in buying breakfast bacon, it is more economical to have a pound sliced at the grocer's, very thin. Few cooks can cut it so well. Then divide it into portions for several meals, says Harper's Bazar. We have a small family (only four) and a pound lasts for four meals, making the meat for each meal cost 7½ cents. Can economy go farther than that?

BUSINESS GIRL WHO GARDENS

Rich rewards for outdoor work

GERTRUDE, my chum and boarder, is stenographer in a lawyer's office, and I am clerk in a dry goods house. We live in a college suburb of the city. Our household consists of mother, Gertrude, a 12-year-old girl who helps with the housework, going to school also, and myself, writes a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. We have the coziest story-and-a-half house imaginable, and a whole acre of grass, flowering shrubs, rose bushes, flower beds, apple, cherry and pear trees, berry bushes, grape arbor and our vegetable garden.

Just as soon as our dinner is over Gertrude and I don our gymnasium suits and heavy gloves. We take our spades, rakes and other utensils and go to work in our vegetable garden. We plant, weed, train, destroy bugs, and hoe to our hearts' content. We are out in our garden just as soon as the ground thaws, and we keep it up until Nature gets out her winter blankets.

We raise radishes, lettuce, early peas, beets, carrots, asparagus and onions, and make a specialty of beans. We raise enough beans to keep our table supplied, to send them around to the neighbors, and to can for winter use. We also have the "dry" beans for baked beans. All summer we call upon our garden and orchard for fresh vegetables and berries. We have only a small patch of sweet corn planted, but it gives us delicious fresh corn; and mother runs enough and dries enough for winter use.

Of course we have chicken, too, and we grow corn for them. Mother likes to work with the chickens, so we leave that branch of our "farm" to her. Here is a bit of chicken lore, which she says is the secret of her success in having fine eggs when our neighbors have none, and in having splendid chicken fries: She saves the little chicks hatched in February; these, she says, are always the best layers of any of the broods. Chicks hatched in other months are destined for the frying pan, broiler or oven, but the February brood is spared to furnish the fine eggs. Mother has a bit of an

herb garden, too, from which she supplies seasoning herbs to her friends.

Then there are our pumpkins and gourds. We really raise prize-winning pumpkins—great, enormous, lovely, yellow globes. The gourds we raise just for fun. Did you ever see a runaway gourd vine? Give one its head and it will prove a veritable "Jack and the Beanstalk" affair. Ours covered the garden fence, the chicken coop and all one end of the house. Its gourds looked like giants' dippers. We made real dippers of them, drew caricatures on them, and sold them at our "Farm Table" at the church fair.

Of course we rise early and have half an hour in the garden before breakfast. We do the most work in the evenings. Neither of us lost a day from work all last year.

People ask, "Why do you not give up clerking and do gardening altogether?" Remember my garden is incidental. It is my workshop, my savings bank. It supplements my salary beautifully by cutting down table expenses. I am far too sensible, however, to think of giving up a regular salary, congenial work, the daily contact with the world, and all the pleasant things that my position means, to risk the struggle of trying to live by gardening alone. We do not raise great quantities of vegetables and fruits—just a little crop of each variety. To raise enough to market would mean much care and responsibility. I should have to hire help, and when you have to hire help your troubles begin.

Girls, secure a garden, no matter how tiny the plot may be. I know two or three business girls who had gardens by proxy last summer and made them pay. These girls had bought, on the installment plan, vacant lots in a suburban addition. The lots were originally part of a farm, and the soil was fine for gardening. The girls rented the vacant lots, to men who wished to raise vegetables, for enough to pay the taxes and a nice little sum over. Or they rented on shares. One renter cleared more than \$80 planting potatoes and corn, besides enough small vegetables for family use.

WHAT WILL YOU GIVE THE BRIDE

Something for the kitchen would be welcome

IN SORTING out her wedding gifts, a bride will often find that the needs of her dining-room have been most generously supplied.

She looks with pleasure at the shining cut-glass bowls, the dainty array of silver and china. She fingers lovingly her embroidered guest-towels, and regards with pride her hemstitched doilies and damask tablecloths.

But what about her kitchen? Who has given thought to the domestic workshop?

Just here is the opportunity for the thoughtful and generous friend, says a writer for the Woman's Magazine. Let her turn from the always-alluring silver soup-ladle and cast a favoring eye upon his humble kitchen cousin, the aluminum skimmer. In its company she will find all sorts of handsome companions in the shape of pots and pans.

Why should not kitchen utensils find a place among wedding gifts? Once, it is true, pots and pans were of a black, iron ugliness; but in this day of aluminum they are things of silvery beauty.

The kitchen should be the scene of happy activity, instead of dull drudgery. It should be equipped with every possible labor-saving device. It should be

sunny. It should be cheerfully furnished.

Pretty kitchenware will add greatly to its beauty. But it must have more than mere looks to commend it. How will it cook? How will it wash? are questions of vital importance to all housekeepers.

Aluminum answers these questions quite as satisfactorily as anything else. It may seem expensive, but it is really economical. For it will last, and it saves fuel because it heats more quickly and stores up heat for a long time. Its smooth surface never rusts and not only can it be polished easily but its brightness is retained for an indefinite period.

Among the aluminum utensils from which you may choose your wedding gifts are: Covered steppans, \$1.95; tea-kettle, \$3.50; cakepans, 45c; pudding-dishes, 45c; saucepan, 50c-\$1.20, frying-pan, \$1.00; pieplates, 25c; preserving-kettle, \$1.10-7.75; Muffinpan, 50c-55c; Self-basting roaster, \$4.00-6.00; double boiler, \$1.50.

Then there are fascinating earthenware utensils like covered casseroles, pudding dishes, jelly molds, custard cups, and pie plates.

MOLESKINS TO STAY IN FAVOR

Finest quality in demand for next fall

FASHION'S smile is responsible for the great popularity of moleskin, and the little animal which has been looked upon by the farmers as being far from a well-earned visitor is changed into a valuable commercial asset. It is said that in Holland these animals are numerous, and that the demand for the fur has presented a new industry to that country within the last year or so. The farmers are paid from 10 to 15 cents of United States currency for each skin, and the story goes that one shipper cleared \$75,000 in 1912 on these skins alone. Great quantities are sent to the United States for the fur of the mole, which is soft and velvety, has become very popular with American women. Reports say that the exports of various skins from Amsterdam to this country during 1912 reached \$1,000,000, an increase from \$500,000 in 1911, for which the moleskin business is largely responsible.

These little animals are caught in traps placed in the tunnels which they burrow in the ground and pass through many times a day. This lair or fortress to which the mole may retire for safety is constructed with much ingenuity. There is a central nest placed in a protected position under a small hill, of between the roots of trees, and lined with dried grass or leaves. There is but one passage leading directly to the nest, but the whole tunneling system is remarkably intricate for numerous passages proceed outward in various directions.

The main run is somewhat wider than the animal's body, and its depth varies

according to the nature of the soil, but it is usually from four to six inches, and it is in this tunnel that the traps are set. From this main run numerous passage ways are made, from which the mole hunts its prey, which consists mostly of the common earthworm. Moles take readily to water and are sometimes seen paddling long distances.

Farmers who have not been pleased with these little inhabitants of their land will rejoice that there is a prospect of the continued popularity of moleskins next fall. Buyers say that there is an advance in the price on early sales over that charged a year ago at the same season and that the finest qualities are in demand.

TONGUE IN JELLY

A canned tongue, one pint good, clear stock, one onion (stuffed with cloves), one half ounce gelatin, seasonings. Put on the stock with seasoning and the onion, to cook gently. Meanwhile soak the gelatin. Strain the stock, add the gelatin, let all dissolve and color a nice brown. Cut the tongue into thin slices and arrange in a plain mold or pan, seasoning and scattering chopped parsley over it all. When the stock is nearly cold pour it on the tongue. Set a plate over with weight on it. When set, turn out and serve.—San Francisco Call.

Use a whisk broom to brush the fringe on napkins and towels before ironing. It will look like new.

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

The well dressed woman blossoms and benefits herself—and the world—for she adds to its joy.

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweet-smell. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment. Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good the day it is bought as the day it is made. Made in all sizes and sizes to fit every requirement of woman's dress. At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

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MANY SERGE TAILORED SUITS

Glance at display of big fashion house

THE first openings at the fashionable dressmakers are naturally regarded as the important events of the season. But the later displays at these houses sometimes seem more significant, since by that time the designers know better what is going to be accepted.

It was an interesting study after one of these affairs the other day to go over the list of about 80 gowns that had been shown and try to determine the trend of fashion at that particular house, which is one of the best in New York, says a writer for the Times of that city. The display included everything from tailored cloth suits to evening gowns.

More than half of the house does not make a specialty of cloth suits, and it is quite true that the tailors who do are showing a much greater range of materials. But it is an unmistakable fact that serge is in favor at the best houses.

The other materials used in the cloth suits were covert coating, an extremely fine, soft ratine, flannel, and a heavier mixture with a smooth silky surface. Quite a number of covert cloth suits have appeared lately, not in heavy weight, but in a quality which has all the suppleness demanded this season.

The shades of tan or beige in which covert cloth comes are in line with the present popularity of anything that falls into the scale of yellows—a popularity which is established in Paris, at any rate, though it has been much slower in invading America. Yellow appeared in the United States almost timidly; at first in blouses, perhaps of chiffon or net or tinted lace. Occasionally a lemon-colored evening gown was seen. And so the thing has gone on, until whole groups of gowns in striking new shades of yellow are now displayed.

While the house above referred to does not make a specialty of cloth suits, it does create charming tailored three-piece dresses in silk fabrics. Those shown the other day were in Bedford cord, cote de cheval, ratine, canvas, and tussor. The coats were either curiously designed short ones, elaborate modifications of the Russian blouse, godet coats, or hip-length ones very slightly cut away in front. No "wide open" cutaways were shown in this particular exhibition. Belted coats with godets, or else with

the fulness made by plaiting the lower part on at the waist line, were a feature of some of the most attractive models. Tunic effects were conspicuous in the coats, as well as decidedly prominent in afternoon and evening costumes.

Some of the short coats evoked admiration, but, as a rule, the longer ones seemed to please better. And yet, if Paris has its way, the short coat will be fashionable for dressy models. The French women who help the couturiers in launching the styles have unquestionably accepted the bolero, which is the general name for all these short coats, just as "Russian blouse" is the general name for almost every variety of belted coat.

GOWN OF SCARFS

Scarves with ends banded with wide printed borders in Bulgarian color and design give an interesting touch of color to the light or white evening frock, says the Washington Herald. One of a deep golden yellow shows a design in blocked squares, crescents, circles and dots in clear green, red, blue, black and white. A black scarf shows a similar design printed in blue, red and white. Rich red and a light and vivid shade of green form the foundation colors for other scarves, which are bordered with contrasting bright designs.

An interesting evening gown is made of spangled Egyptian scarfs draped about the body in heavy folds. Three or four scarfs in corresponding or contrasting design could be utilized in such a frock. No trimmings would be needed, save perhaps a few folds of white malines or gold net, gold or white fringe, or a buckle on skirt or bodice.

WRITING ON TRAIN

No matter how fast or how rough the pace of a train, you can write smoothly and comfortably if you hold a cushion on your lap. Rest your tablet and arm on the cushion, and neither jolt nor jar disturbs you, says Harper's Bazar. The sofa cushion nullifies every tremor and your writing is as legible as if it had been done at home.

Expert Tells of Nation's Income and Outgo

LIGHT THROWN ON EFFECTS OF BUDGET PLAN

WHILE the country is waiting to see what Congress will do with the tariff, the income tax and kindred proposed measures bearing on national revenues, how to make the expenditures more businesslike is of no less concern to the American public. In view of President Wilson's announced intention to promote the establishment of a national budget system, along the lines advocated by his predecessor, the comments that Harvey S. Chase of Boston, expert accountant and consulting adviser to the United States treasury, make on the work of the President's commission on economy and efficiency carry enlightenment.

Mr. Chase has given much study to the question of national income and outgo, and he attacks the problem vigorously. He found his special opportunity in the meeting of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants held recently at the Exchange Club in Boston. Taking for his subject, "The National Budget and the Work of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency," Mr. Chase first called attention to the fact that at the beginning of the financial development of this government there was marked antagonism between the executive and the legislative branches.

Legislative Body's Status

"Usually the executive was a royal governor," Mr. Chase said, "while the legislative body represented the citizens, the colonists. For this reason the legislative body was frequently jealous of the gubernatorial power, and in the preparation of our present constitution great care was taken that the executive should not become too powerful. For this reason the secretary of the treasury was required to be, in this particular, the servant of the legislative body instead of the executive, as he is in all other respects. Although a cabinet officer, and although appointed by the President and subordinate to the latter, he is in this matter of the estimates only a 'messenger boy' for Congress."

Mr. Chase said further that by law the heads of departments and offices of the government are required to send to the secretary of the treasury their estimates of expenditures proposed for the ensuing fiscal year. These estimates are presented in the fall of each year in preparation for appropriations which will not be available until July 1 of the next year. Prior to the opening of Congress in December the secretary of the treasury prepares and has printed each year all of the estimates of the departments and offices of the government, arranged under the present law in exactly the same form that they have been arranged in years before.

"Congress has been particularly emphatic," Mr. Chase declared, "that no change should be made in the forms of these estimates—and for good reason, namely: the committees of Congress which have to do with appropriations can judge of the new estimates only by comparison with the old, and, if changes are permitted—marked changes—in the form in which these estimates are submitted, the committees of Congress would be wholly at sea; they would not know how to make comparisons."

New Lines for Budget

"For this reason Congress has been exceedingly antagonistic to any propositions made by the President or our commission on economy and efficiency concerning modifications of the general estimates, scheme, and it is, therefore, evident that to bring about results Congress must be given the information in the same form that it has had for many years, and at the same time there should also be submitted each year a budget on new lines, comprising the same amount as in the old form, but arranged in a new form. This double submission should be continued for a series of years until there has been established sufficient precedent upon the new form so that the old may be abandoned with safety. This is the way, I imagine, that this most important change will be brought about; in fact, this seems to be the only practicable way to accomplish it."

Next Mr. Chase took up the work of the President's commission, and, in order to clarify his statements, presented a summary of the commission's labors during the six months from August, 1912, to February, 1913.

Before the commission undertook to lay out a budget containing a classification of the total expenditures by "functions" or "classes of work," he said, the business management of more than 20 foreign nations was studied from every possible angle. So far as the commission and others identified with this work were concerned, such an elaborate investigation had never before been undertaken by any government. Mr. Chase drew attention to the important distinction which all accountants recognize between "current expenses" and "capital outlays," and, referring to the summary before him, said:

"The two summaries labeled 'A' and 'B' on this sheet before us are the product of the commission's work primarily, while the 'C' and 'D' classifications labeled 'C' and 'D'—being a classification by organization units, that is, by the departments and subdivisions which are to spend the money, and 'D' a classification by acts of appropriation, which is a statement of the way in which Congress has authorized the expenditure—are the forms ordinarily used heretofore."

BUILDINGS ARE TYPICAL OF LAND IN TACOMA, WASH., AND VICINITY

Simplicity Note Caught from the Bungalow Developed to Meet Needs for Light, Warmth, Rose Growing, Flower Gardening

BETTER TASTE SHOWN

TACOMA, Wash.—In the beginning was the tepee; then the pioneer cabin of heavy logs, chinked with clay and moss, gradually assimilating mellowness of tone and outline. Then came the "shake" shanty, the lodge of the dweller in the wilderness with a talent for splitting cedar logs into long shingle-like boards.

After the picturesque primitive followed ugliness of the boom days, when houses of vertical planks sprang up in a night, and when oozing pitch and warping lumber added to the many discomforts of housekeeping in a mushroom metropolis.

Gradually something like a uniform architectural standard evolved from the heterogeneous taste of the developing communities in the far West, and today there are numerous residence streets in Tacoma and other northwestern cities, rivaling the best to be shown by older and better established centers of the East. And as for the outlying districts, the summering places along the margins of Puget sound and following the shore lines of the numerous fresh water lakes, have developed a lodge-in-the-woods at once typical of the land and commendable from an artistic point of view.

While the bungalow, as such, is not adapted to the conditions of the Northwest, and must therefore undergo radical changes before fulfilling the requirements of a sea-level altitude where breezes are fresh from white-clad mountains, still a type of cottage or small house, by courtesy designated as a bungalow, has come to stay.

Houses in the Northwest must be built to catch and reflect all of the light; they must be snugly basemented; they must be compact of construction, as property is high and taste runs to rose-growing and flower-gardening, which takes room too valuable to be given over to the sprawling, lawn-consuming type of house. Pergolas through which the light sifts and over which flowering vines clamber, long ago superseded in popularity, the overhanging veranda roof. And a resolute demand for a second, and sometimes even an attic floor from which to get the sweeping view of water and mountains which only an elevation gives, was the last straw to the few dogmatic architects who held out for bungalow traditions, regardless of the practicability of their hobby.

Nevertheless the bungalow idea had a great and beneficial effect upon the architecture of the Northwest. In a country where fortunes are made quickly and put to use before the taste of the individual has had time to develop widely, ornament becomes a menace. Antagonistic cupolas, each apparently with its separate and distinct aspiration; windows, verandas and entrances in hopeless opposition of design; towering doorways and gingerbread railings—all threaten to undermine, and oftentimes in the past actually undermined, the architectural integrity of a new community. But with the coming of the bungalow a tendency toward simplicity of outline, a gradual elimination of ornament, and a trend toward softness of tone in stain and paint,

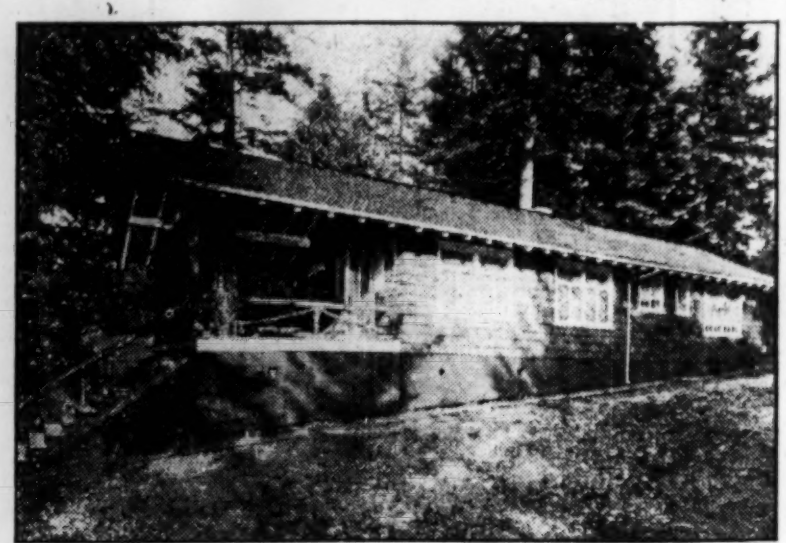
The last classification, 'D,' is the one with which Congress is most familiar, and the only form in which anything at all approaching a 'budget' statement has been set up in the United States government prior to this year.

"To build up the totals, which are set forth on these summaries, required some 25,000 sheets about 30 inches by 24, which came in from all departments and offices of the government, and upon these sheets all details were set forth. Then it fell to the commission to classify and summarize and foot up the amounts which finally appear in these tabulations now before you, each of which, you will note, totals to the same sum, namely, \$1,110,000,000."

"If we now make comparisons between the usual classification represented by 'D'—acts of appropriation—and by 'C'—organization units (which is the form in which the annual reports of the secretary of the treasury have been set forth heretofore)—and the summaries prepared by the commission, 'A' and 'B,' a number of exceedingly striking and important points will be immediately evident. Referring to 'A,' classified by purposes, it will be noted that there are three primary divisions: I, general functions; II, public-service functions; III, local government functions. General functions, consisting of what an accountant would ordinarily label 'overhead,' relate to legislation, executive direction and control, departmental administration, general business activities, legal advice, and adjudication. The total of these general functions amounts to over \$160,000,000."

In respect to the public service functions there are two divisions, military and civil. The total of military accounting is \$452,000,000, of which \$203,000,000 is for pensions while \$102,000,000 is required for defense by land and \$146,000,000 for defense by sea. In comparison with military the expenditures for civil purposes, whose items are set forth here

TREES MAKE FITTING BACKGROUND



A lodge-in-the-woods, familiar type of summer home in the Puget sound country

ADAPTATION OF BUNGALOW IDEA



House shows reaction from over-ornamented period, simplicity of outlines and neatly laid out grounds.

became apparent. Now mill settlements, beehive out of the green forests, and mining towns, clinging to the mountainside, display a soundness of color and line in home building which cannot fail to impress the observer.

The northwestern adaptation of the bungalow idea verges close upon the older cottage lines. Overhanging eaves, of more than strictly utilitarian proportions, are to be seen only occasionally, as their tendency is to shut off light and encourage dampness. Deep-roofed porches face the sunny south, where they are tolerated at all, and windows chain the light across whole sides of rooms.

Fire wood, in which the northwestern forests abound, is an ideal bungalow material; and cedar shingles, second only to fir lumber as the principal product of the country, runs a close second as a popular material for finishing the outside of small houses. Where dark stain is used, light trimmings are generally planned—and many homes built on bungalow lines, display the anomaly of white or pale yellow paint. Shingles woven in thatched style and rounding over the angles are a favorite roofing. Occasionally the red tiles made popular in this country by the adobe architecture of southern California, are seen.

For those who either can afford to purchase, or have the material at hand, split logs assure a bungalow that will be the envy of all who see. Cement, lathed and plastered, or wood-ceiled with an air chamber between outer and inner walls,

on the schedule, amount to about \$484,000,000.

"If we examine the details of these several functions," Mr. Chase said, "we find that 'postal service' is the largest, amounting to \$277,000,000, and of course the question arises immediately in your minds, as accountants, what is there on the revenue side to offset this expenditure, but very rarely to equal it, arising from the revenues of the postal service."

The next important item is 'transportation interests,' amounting to \$117,000,000, which includes expenditure for rivers and harbors, and for the Panama canal. 'Agriculture, forestry,' etc., amount to \$37,000,000, but when we come down to questions of 'public health' with less than \$8,000,000, and to 'education and recreation' with less than \$6,000,000, or to 'commerce and banking' with a little over

\$3,000,000, while 'trading, mining, etc.,' have less than \$1,000,000—we have a striking contrast with expenditures for military purposes, as above, \$452,000,000.

"Never before in the history of the United States government, has it been possible to make such comparisons as these, for the reason that appropriations, shown in 'D,' have never been classified by purposes. In each of the appropriation bills which Congress sets up, there are elements which should properly be set forth under other titles. For instance, the pension bill sets forth here (D) \$185,220,000, whereas the total expenditures for pensions, retirement allowances, etc., amount (A) to over \$203,000,000 and the difference between the \$185,000,000 and the \$203,000,000 being included in various other appropriation bills. In the same way the Indian appropriation carries \$11,303,000, while the actual expense on

has been found a most satisfactory material. Methods of building with brick to eliminate the old discomforts of accumulating dampness, have also been worked out. And hollow tile, either cemented on the outside, or with its rich tonal colorings left bare as an outer finish, is being rapidly adopted for bungalow building purposes. Occasionally in the mountain districts where the cedars are plentiful, one finds a "shake" house, artistically constructed and silver satin in color from the ripening effect of the atmosphere.

Brick or stone fireplaces are as essential a part of a northwestern home, whether equipped with a furnace or not, as sanitary plumbing. A great part of the year some heat is necessary while the furnace can not be regulated to give little enough. Hence the cobblestone or rough brick chimney rising from the low shingled roof is a characteristic of the northwestern cottage or bungalow.

The native woods, cedar, hemlock or fir, slash-grained and softly stained and waxed are utilized with excellent effect for the high wainscoting and beamed ceilings of the bungalow style. In the woods where the surroundings are appropriate, one often sees weather-grayed dogwood logs, gnarled and twisted, woven into artistic porch covers and pergolas and used as supports for vines. Indian crudeness, as exemplified in totem-like pillars, comprises another oddity sometimes incorporated with the bungalow idea in architecture.

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Referring to where 'the summary reserved \$60,085,000 as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, Mr. Chase said:

"An accountant would naturally think that that really meant something, but it means nothing. The requirements of the law for a long period have been that 1 per cent of the total outstanding public debt on June 30 should be laid aside for a sinking fund to retire that debt. Each year there is an entry made upon the books, whereby the treasury apparently transfers 1 per cent, setting up a reserve, or sinking fund according to the law, but there is nothing whatever on the asset side to provide funds for this bookkeeping credit. There is no actual 'sinking fund,' there is nothing in fact but a memorandum account on the books of the treasury, which now stands at a very large number of millions of dollars, but which actually means nothing whatever. The secretaries of the treasury in their reports, year after year, have pointed out this fact and have requested Congress to change the law so that it could be complied with in fact as well as in letter. Nothing has been done about it, however, and nothing will be done about it, or can be done about it, until we have a proper banking and currency act which will relieve the situation in relation to United States bonds. These bonds cannot be paid off under the present circumstances, as they are required for the basis of national bank circulation, and therefore the false position of the sinking fund must necessarily be continued. Now, for the first time in

valuation on the home-grown products, the cost of feed per cow per year was \$121.60, or 3.04 cents per quart.

Based on actual cost of growing and harvesting products consumed and of labor, the total cost of feed, labor, etc., for the year was \$165.95 per cow; based on market valuation of feed consumed, \$191.82. The yield of 31 cows averaging 8661 pounds of 3.96 per cent milk, the total cost per quart of milk will be in the first case 4.16 cents, in the second case 4.8 cents.

No credit, however, is given the cow for the manure or calf, neither is the farmer's time charged for. Calculating the manure worth \$20 per cow, and the grade calves \$6 each at 5 days old, the cost of producing 4 per cent milk, even with the high yields reported, and not including cost of supervision, was approximately 4 cents per quart.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WORTH WHILE

No one will dare combat it. For we all know it is true: An ounce of "get right at it" 'S worth a pound of "going to."

RECIPROCITY

At wooing wealth, if you're a scholar, Why, here's a fact that's known to you, If you'll look 'round for a silver dollar, A silver dollar will look round, too.

The earnestness with which Sir Thomas Lipton is seeking to get up another race proves that there is no sham about his wishing to bring over another "Sham-rock."

LADIES' WEAR

A shoemaker could well command A thriving trade could he Make shoes small on the outside and Large on the inside, see?

"RETURNED WITH THANKS"

In short, the average poet's lot Described in language terse is A something fashioned—is it not?—Of verses and re-versed.

Even if the fact had not been announced an observer could have told that the baseball season had opened by noting the number of men who on getting a paper turn to the athletic news page first.

OBSERVATIONS

Since spring is come, you'll now perceive The trees are just about to leave; Of course, I do not mean, you know, That they will pack their trunks and go.

In his criticism of their peculiar school of art, Theodore Roosevelt tells the "futurists" that in reality they are "past-ists." Which recalls the remark the old negro mammy made when someone asked where she was going and she replied: "I ain't gwine nowhar, honey; I's done been whar I's gwine an' I's now on my way back."

SUFFICIENT PROVOCATION

What leads you to think they are not blush roses? "Because they did not color up a mite when the florist told me the price."

account of Indians and other dependent wards of the nation amounts to over \$14,000,000. The army bill carries \$96,500,000, while the costs of 'defense by land' are over \$102,000,000. So we could go on for some time making these striking comparisons. Sufficient has been stated to show the non-relation between the acts of appropriation as now prepared and passed by Congress, and the actual purposes for which money is intended to be spent.

Unclassified Expenditures

"Another very notable feature which is brought out in these classifications is in 'B,' where the distinction is made between the total expenditure of the government for 'current expenses,' that is, for operating and maintaining the government, which amount to \$821,000,000, and the amount spent for 'capital outlays,' that is, for acquisition of lands, buildings, improvements, equipment, stores, etc., which amount to \$190,000,000. I call your attention to the third item, 'Other Expenditures (unclassified),' amounting to \$38,611,000. That means that out of the total expenditure of \$1,110,000,000 it was impossible to classify nearly \$39,000,000 as between 'current expenses' and 'capital outlays.' Now no further criticism of the condition of bookkeeping of the United States government as a whole is needed than this fact; that the commission with all the power it had with the President behind it, and with earnest efforts by the departments cooperating, could not determine in the time available where nearly \$39,000,000 of the government expenditure should fall, i. e., whether they were 'current expenses' or 'capital outlays.'"

Referring to where 'the summary reserved \$60,085,000 as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, Mr. Chase said:

"An accountant would naturally think that that really meant something, but it means nothing. The requirements of the law for a long period have been that 1 per cent of the total outstanding public debt on June 30 should be laid aside for a sinking fund to retire that debt. Each year there is an entry made upon the books, whereby the treasury apparently transfers 1 per cent, setting up a reserve, or sinking fund according to the law, but there is nothing whatever on the asset side to provide funds for this bookkeeping credit. There is no actual 'sinking fund,' there is nothing in fact but a memorandum account on the books of the treasury, which now stands at a very large number of millions of dollars, but which actually means nothing whatever. The secretaries of the treasury in their reports, year after year, have pointed out this fact and have requested Congress to change the law so that it could be complied with in fact as well as in letter. Nothing has been done about it, however, and nothing will be done about it, or can be done about it, until we have a proper banking and currency act which will relieve the situation in relation to United States bonds. These bonds cannot be paid off under the present circumstances, as they are required for the basis of national bank circulation, and therefore the false position of the sinking fund must necessarily be continued. Now, for the first time in

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the history of the United States government, this requirement of law has been set up as if it were a fact, and has been brought to the attention of Congress and of the executive in such a way that long delayed action must be taken. If we were to figure, as our commission has done, what the requirements of the sinking fund would actually be in order to retire all outstanding bonds in 20 years we would find that the amount would be about \$45,000,000 per annum instead of \$60,000,000, as now required by the 1 per cent clause of the present law."

Comparison First Step

When Mr. Chase concluded his paper he was questioned on many points. One member of the accountants' society wanted to know in what way a committee of Congress could tell whether a department is asking for more than it is really entitled to, except by comparison with the previous year.

"Such comparison," Mr. Chase replied, "would be the first step. The way in which the appropriation committees actually determine, is by calling the heads of departments and their subordinates before them, and putting these executives 'on the grill.' The committees ask into these matters very exhaustively, asking why and for what purpose and for what reasons the increases, if there are such, are required. This is the basis. 'Such the appropriations of Congress a new made, a personal basis. It is very thoroughly done, and it is the fear of loss of this control that Congress is naturally somewhat jealous about. The members do not wish to have their control interfered with and they ought not to have it interfered with, until they be given a better method.'"

Answering a question by another member Mr. Chase said:

"The new plan proposes that there shall be in the executive and in the legislative branch of the government provisions for a central authority which shall pass upon the appropriations as a whole; that, in the first place, the executive shall formulate a general plan, and, having determined what can be raised as revenue, shall then subdivide the amount among the different purposes for which the money, in the view of the executive, should be spent.

"The commission advises that there be established a new 'central administrative division,' which shall be directly under the President and be a part of the executive office, which shall take from the treasury the accounting, auditing and investigating features, which are now elements of that department, and establish them in this new central executive board. One reason, among others, for this is that now the department of the treasury, in theory, has authority over other departments, which it ought not to have, and which it cannot exercise as such control ought to be exercised, without awakening jealousy and interfering greatly with the harmonious progress of all departments. No head of a department desires the head of another department to come in and investigate his office, but no secretary would make serious objection to an investigation by the President or by his immediate representatives."

Commission Organized

Speaking directly about the President's commission, Mr. Chase said:

"The organization of the commission on economy and efficiency was this: Six members were appointed by the President, that is, five commissioners and a secretary, whose power was coordinate with the commissioners. An appropriation was provided, which formed a part of the White House appropriations, and was under the jurisdiction of the President. A force of accountants and clerks was established, subject to the approval of the President. Associated with the commission in each of the departments were various committees, consisting of the men in each department best fitted to act in their several capacities. There was a committee on accounting in each department, a committee on office methods in each department, etc., etc."

"Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland—formerly head of the bureau of municipal research in New York city, prior to that a member of the staff of Haskins & Sells and previously professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania—was the

chairman. Dr. Cleveland has had practical training both as an accountant and as an investigator in the exceedingly large operations of the city of New York, and was probably the best man that could have been obtained in the United States for this purpose, both on account of his broad theoretical training and of his varied practical experiences. The other members of the commission were: William F. Willoughby, who had been assistant director of the census, and prior to that treasurer of the island of Porto Rico. He had been in the service of the government for some time. 'e also was a university trained man and when he left the commission he took the chair of government at Princeton which was vacated by President Wilson. The third member of the commission was Judge William W. Warwick, who was formerly assistant solicitor in the treasury, then auditor of the Canal Zone with Goethals, and finally a judge of the Canal Zone court. From there he came to the commission. He is a man exceedingly well informed in regard to all the details of work in the treasury and in the government in general. The fourth member of the commission was Dr. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University, who has had the chair of government and constitutional history there for many years. He is a successful and extremely able gentleman, who has recently been appointed 'constitutional adviser' to China, and he has just sailed for China to lay out, or to assist in laying out, a new constitution for the 400,000,000 of people in that country. The secretary of the commission was M. O. Chance, formerly auditor of the post-office department. The final member was myself.

"Owing to the fact that the last Congress made no appropriation for the commission, inasmuch as the latter was a presidential proposition, while the Democratic Congress was not particularly inclined to favor President Taft, who was going out of office, it became necessary to 'mark time' until it should be determined what view President Wilson would take of these affairs. Meanwhile, as the appropriation was about exhausted, the force could not be kept together and it has been mostly dissipated. Professor Goodnow, Professor Willoughby and myself stepped out from the commission, and recently Mr. Chance has gone back to the postoffice department, while Judge Warwick will soon be appointed comptroller of the treasury."

"The new plan proposes that there shall be in the executive and in the legislative branch of the government provisions for a central authority which shall pass upon the appropriations as a whole; that, in the first place, the executive shall formulate a general plan, and, having determined what can be raised as revenue, shall then subdivide the amount among the different purposes for which the money, in the view of the executive, should be spent.

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Constructive Work Remains

"This will leave Dr. Cleveland giving but half of his time to the commission, while most of the assistants have been let go. Many of them have been put into various governmental departments. It is not bad for them; they have better jobs than they had before. Of course it is unfortunate that congressional action could not have been taken earlier and the force kept together. However, the main investigation work of the commission has been done, and it remains now for the constructive work to be continued."

"At a meeting at the White House, President Wilson stated that he was strongly in favor of the work of the commission. While the details of the manner in which further work shall be carried on have not yet been discussed, there is no doubt in our minds that the original plans will be continued forcefully and that, in due time, appropriations will be granted to carry on the work. Unsolicited commendation of the work of the commission from all parts of the country has been extraordinary. Such comments have come into our offices and into the offices of senators and representatives as well as to the President, particularly in relation to this 'budget' proposition. The whole country seems to have awakened to it and when we consider what a part these new budgetary measures are going to play in all our states' accounting and finance, as well as in all our municipal accounting and finance, we can see that the field for such work is almost endless. Probably nothing has ever been done in the United States which will so work toward efficiency and economy in the transactions of the government and in the operation of the subordinate civil divisions of the country, as will this matter of correct budgetary control of the national finances."

News of the Week from the Classroom and the Campus

STATE COLLEGE ASKS STUDY OF RURAL TOPICS

President of Massachusetts Institution Proposes Appointment of Commission to Investigate and Report on Subject

ANNUAL REPORT OUT

AMHERST, Mass.—Organization of a commission to study and report on the question of the relationship of the state to rural development in Massachusetts is urged by Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College in the fiftieth annual report just issued.

The commission would be appointed as follows: one member by the board of agriculture; one by the executive committee of the state grange; one by the board of trustees of the college; one by the state board of education and three by the Governor.

The appointment, it is specified, should be for a period ending on the presentation of the report of the commission at a date not later than Jan. 1, 1915.

The attendance of students enrolled in the four years course at this date according to the report is 502, an increase of 25 years over the enrollment of a year ago. In addition to this there are 22 members of the graduate school and 31 registered in college classes as "unclassified" students. The total annual income from the state was \$250,000.

Many features will be offered in the summer school of the college this year. One of the most important is the school for rural social workers which will be held from July 16 to 29. Practical problems of New England agriculture, the church and rural problems, economic aspects of New England agriculture, rural literature, community cooperation in redirecting rural and village schools, and the development of a community are some of the subjects which will be taken up.

Evening lectures will be given at least one a week by men of international reputation, lectures which will deal with practical and economic subjects related to rural life.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, O.—The faculty at Ohio State University has decided to allow the seniors of the law college the usual month's exemption from class work preceding the state bar examinations.

May 9 has been chosen for the men's glee club concert to be given in the chapel.

Governor James M. Cox and Pres. W. O. Thompson will be the chief speakers at the agricultural banquet this evening at Ohio union.

Senate bill No. 58 passed the House last week forbidding students to vote without their declared intention to reside in the county where their school or college is situated. An effort is being made by President Thompson to obtain a full hearing for the college students' objections.

Capt. J. J. Robinson will be officer in charge at the annual inspection on May 9. The committee in charge of the big six meet has requested a change of date from May 24, prize drill day, so that the big six meet may take place then.

June 6 and 9 are the dates set for the presentation of "As You Like It" by Browning Dramatic Society. There will be a chorus of 30 girls.

Miss Verda Eyer of Pi Beta Phi has been elected president of the Woman's Pan-Hellenic Association.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Arnold Shanklin, the American consul-general at Mexico, has presented the museum at Wesleyan University with a collection of 86 prehistoric articles found in Mexico. The first trials for the competition in the Calef, Parker and Hibbard prize decoration contests will be held tomorrow afternoon.

At the annual junior exhibition Raymond A. Hall '14 of Auburn, N. Y., was awarded first prize and Ralph G. Sieckel '14 of Indianapolis, Ind., second prize. Randall J. Thurell '14 of Portland, Me., has been awarded the prize offered by the alumni council for the best 10 pictures illustrating undergraduate life at Wesleyan.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—At Mt. Holyoke College Tuesday evening Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, curator of the department of geology of the American museum of natural history in New York City gave an illustrated lecture on "The Panama Canal Today."

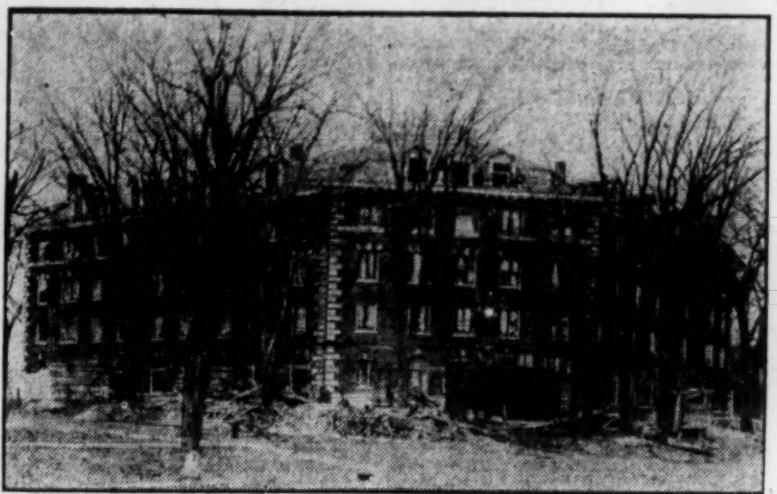
Thursday, Miss Carolyn Sewall and Miss Elizabeth Adams gave a report of the Young Woman's Christian Association's biennial convention, from which they have just returned.

The senior class picture was taken last Thursday by Miss Katherine McClellan of Northampton, Mass.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY
EXETER, N. H.—An entrance gate to the Plimpton playing fields at Phillips Exeter Academy, given by one of the former classes, is now being constructed. The main structure will be made of marble.

At a recent meeting of the G. L. Soule Literary Society the question, "That the United States should have a tariff for revenue only," was discussed.

IOWA ERECTS WOMAN'S BUILDING



New structure at University of Iowa will be completed next fall

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA, Ill.—The University of Illinois will entertain the high school students of the state on May 15, 16 and 17. The program of events includes the Maypole dance, which has become a highly honored custom during the 14 years of its history at the university. It also includes the tennis tournament, a track meet between Illinois and Wisconsin, the high school oratorical contest, the glee club concert, the interscholastic high school track meet and the interscholastic circus.

Prof. R. W. Rogers of the Drew Theological Seminary of Madison, N. J., is to deliver a series of lectures at the university on "Some Contributions of Ancient Oriental History to Modern Thought."

BATES COLLEGE
LEWISTON, Me.—Two teams representing Bates College will debate this evening in the triangular debating league composed of Bates and Clark colleges and Colgate University. Each institution will be represented by two teams and the subject for discussion in each contest will be "Resolved; That the legislation exempting the coastwise trading vessels from Panama canal tolls should be repealed." Bates is to have the affirmative of the question against Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.; and the negative against Clark at Lewiston.

Two committees have recently been appointed to revise the constitution of the Bates College Athletic Association, one committee being made up of faculty members and the other of students.

UNION COLLEGE
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The chancellor's address at the one hundred and seventeenth commencement of Union College will be delivered by Dr. L. Clark Seelye. Dr. Seelye, president emeritus of Smith College, is an alumnus of the class of 1857.

At the last meetings of the mandolin club Richard W. Evans '14 was elected leader for next college year.

The dramatic club will produce "The Snow Ball" of Monday evening in Schenectady.

BELOIT COLLEGE
BELOIT, Wis.—George C. Haines, assistant in the biology department of Beloit College, has received from the British government in South Africa an appointment as assistant in the field to C. D. Hardenberg, special investigator in Natal, South Africa.

Walter A. Strong of Chicago and George W. Lindsay of Milwaukee, Wis., were elected members of the board of trustees of the college at the annual meeting of the board last week.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—John C. Benson, a former student of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed general manager of the legal department of the Minneapolis board of Associated Charities.

Four university professors have received patents for various apparatus they have invented. Their names are Anthony Zeleny, R. L. Newkirk, O. S. Zeleny, and Asley C. Bennett.

COLBY COLLEGE
WATERVILLE, Me.—In the Colby Interscholastic Debating league, Oak Grove Seminary won from Coburn Classical Institute on the question, "Resolved, That the Present Protective Tariff is Beneficial to the Maine Farmers."

The annual reception and promenade of the junior class, held Friday evening was attended by about 100 couples.

STUDENT TO REPRESENT MICHIGAN IN PEACE TEST

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan's representative in the national peace contest, Paul Blanchard, who recently won the Michigan state peace contest, will compete at the central interstate peace contest at Goshen, Ind., this week. He will contest with representatives from five other states and the winner will enter the national contest against the winners of the western and eastern interstate contests which are also being held this week.

The women's glee club will present its annual concert this week in Sarah Caswell Angell hall.

Permission has been received from the university authorities to take "Contraria Mary," the University of Michigan Union opera to Chicago for the first out-of-town performance. The date for the appearance in Chicago has been set for May

HARVARD CLUBS' PACIFIC BRANCH IS ORGANIZED

SAN FRANCISCO—Organization of the Pacific branch of the Associated Harvard Clubs has been effected in this city and ratification by the various clubs on the Pacific coast and the central association is awaited. The charter members of this branch are the Harvard Clubs of Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, Portland, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Seattle, Southern California, Spokane and Tacoma.

The formation of this branch is an important step, in that it means that the branch can perform for the constituent clubs and for the university a service similar to the one now rendered by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, and the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Dr. T. W. Huntington '76 and W. Bassett '97 were elected president and secretary, respectively. The following committee was appointed to present the constitution of the Pacific branch to the Associated Harvard Clubs, at their meeting in St. Louis on May 23, 24: A. L. Mills '81, of Portland; V. M. Porter '92, of Santa Barbara; W. Thomas '73 of San Francisco; with the following alternates: R. Jones '92, of Los Angeles and R. H. Bolland '05, of Seattle.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Several important additions have recently been made to the collections in the Walker art building at Bowdoin College. Dr. Edward Warren of Lewishouse, Sussex, Eng., has presented the college with a large and valuable collection of classical reliefs, consisting of a set of Greek vases, a few small bronzes, and several pieces of terra cotta work, all of which have been installed in the Boyd gallery. Dr. Warren has also given three marble busts.

The annual joint banquet of Psi chapter of the University of Maine and Alpha Rho chapter of Bowdoin of the Kappa Sigma fraternity was held this week at Waterville.

Frank I. Cowan '13, who completed his college course at the end of the first semester has been elected principal of the high school at Ashfield, Mass.

SMITH COLLEGE
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The music for the ivy song of commencement at Smith College has been written by Lillian Pearson of Wakefield, Mass.

The department of elocution announces the opening of the drama room. The equipment of this room and the purpose for which it is to be used was the last enterprise to which Miss Peck gave her attention.

The room has been furnished by the classes of 1910 and 1911 and by personal friends of Miss Peck. It contains an almost complete catalog of books relating to the drama in the city of Northampton. It has also the works of Shakespeare, a number of valuable dramatic commentaries and a representative collection of modern plays.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, N. J.—Work has been started on moving the club house of Princeton University Golf Club from the high ground in the middle of the course to the new site selected for it near the sixth green.

The banquet of the English Dramatic Association will be held this evening. Dean Thayer of Harvard law school will speak at the law club meeting in Dodge hall next Monday.

PLAN DOMESTIC CLASS AT IOWA FOR NEXT TERM

IOWA CITY, Ia.—A new building to be devoted entirely to the use of the women of the university is in process of construction at the University of Iowa. The building will be completed in the fall. A large increase in the number of women students is anticipated next fall owing to the fact that new courses in domestic science will be installed.

The university has been admitted to membership in the Association of Collegiate Alumnae according to the announcement made by J. G. Bowman, the president.

For the first time in the history of the university the entire appropriation asked for from the Legislature was granted. The entire amount allowed the university this year was \$400,000. The largest single appropriation was for improvement of land and buildings, being \$155,000.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS PREPARES NOVEL EXPOSITION OF ITS WORK

Two Days to Be Given to Entertainments and Exhibitions of Many Branches of Education for People of the State

PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Much interest attaches to the first biennial exposition of the University of Kansas which is set for the second and third of May on the campus at Lawrence. This novel scheme of bringing the institution close to the people of the state is arousing great interest and occasioning surprise, for the affair promises to be one of importance in the history of the university.

In this miniature "world's fair" each department and organization of the school will have its place and part in the exhibits and entertainments. The plan was devised by one of the students, Orlin Weede of the law school, and

CHICAGO SUMMER QUARTER TO HAVE OVER 450 COURSES

CHICAGO—More than 450 courses will be offered at the University of Chicago during the summer quarter, which extends from June 16 to Aug. 29. Of these about 300 will be given in the schools and colleges of art, literature and science, 42 in the divinity school, nine in the law school, and 96 in the school of education.

The Reynolds Club will have a library in the near future, if plans now being made are successfully carried out. President Parkinson has appointed the following committee to work for the club in getting a library: Hiram Kennicott, chairman; Dean Boynton, Librarian Stephenson, Frederick Croll and Earle Shilton.

Frank Barry is now working on the score of "The Pranks of Paprika."

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, Me.—Theta Epsilon, a local society at the University of Maine, has recently been absorbed by the national fraternity of Sigma Nu and will henceforth be known as the Delta Nu chapter of Sigma Nu. Many alumni were present at the installation.

A new honorary public speaking society has just been formed at the university, the object of which is to stimulate interest in public speaking and debating as college activities. Members are to be chosen according to a schedule of points for speaking done in the university. 15 points being necessary for election.

The society is formed along somewhat the same lines as the national public speaking society, Kappa Tau Alpha.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK—At a recent meeting of the senior class of the New York University college, the following officers were chosen: Class day marshal, L. R. Dressler; class day orator, Finley M. Foster; class day poet, Frank D. Gifford; prophet, Victor M. Shapiro; presentation orator, Harold W. Rudolph; testator, C. J. Moore; ivy orator, Walter L. Hall; statistician, J. H. McManus; marshal, Francis J. Sinnott; orator, Irwin W. Guernsey; commencement marshals, C. W. McLaughlin and Harold F. Merritt.

Commissioner Drummond of the department of charities, addressed the class of Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks in municipal government on "The Work of the Department of Charities" last Friday.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, Wis.—A conference of representatives of women's self-government associations of 11 universities will be held at the University of Wisconsin May 1, 2 and 3 to form a western league of women's governing organizations.

The Wisconsin Union gave an assembly Saturday night at which only classical music was played.

A vocational adviser is now at the university and will undertake to help young women students to decide what field of work to enter when they do not care to take up teaching. Miss Katherine S. Alvord, who is in touch with the vocational bureaus at Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, is in charge of the new work.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Members of the faculty senate of the University of Vermont have voted down all the recommendations of the student council in regard to junior week, the principal feature of which was that the exercises be held on April 27, 28 and 29, and that on these days seniors and juniors be released from classes. As a result of this action the students have decided to drop all their activities until further action by the senate.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of Board's Head at the Pi Beta Phi chapter house at Syracuse University Paul H. Hartman was elected president of the society for 1913-14. Miss Mabel Beale was chosen vice-president. Miss Mildred Taylor secretary, and Martin F. Helfinger, captain of the football team, was re-elected treasurer.

J. M. Lanigan will be editor of an engineering edition of the Daily Orange, to be published Monday.

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CHICAGO SUMMER QUARTER TO HAVE OVER 450 COURSES

CHICAGO—More than 450 courses will be offered at the University of Chicago during the summer quarter, which extends from June 16 to Aug. 29. Of these about 300 will be given in the schools and colleges of art, literature and science, 42 in the divinity school, nine in the law school, and 96 in the school of education.

The Reynolds Club will have a library in the near future, if plans now being made are successfully carried out. President Parkinson has appointed the following committee to work for the club in getting a library: Hiram Kennicott, chairman; Dean Boynton, Librarian Stephenson, Frederick Croll and Earle Shilton.

Frank Barry is now working on the score of "The Pranks of Paprika."

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
ORONO, Me.—Theta Epsilon, a local society at the University of Maine, has recently been absorbed by the national fraternity of Sigma Nu and will henceforth be known as the Delta Nu chapter of Sigma Nu. Many alumni were present at the installation.

A new honorary public speaking society has just been formed at the university, the object of which is to stimulate interest in public speaking and debating as college activities. Members are to be chosen according to a schedule of points for speaking done in the university. 15 points being necessary for election.

The society is formed along somewhat the same lines as the national public speaking society, Kappa Tau Alpha.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK—At a recent meeting of the senior class of the New York University college, the following officers were chosen: Class day marshal, L. R. Dressler; class day orator, Finley M. Foster; class day poet, Frank D. Gifford; prophet, Victor M. Shapiro; presentation orator, Harold W. Rudolph; testator, C. J. Moore; ivy orator, Walter L. Hall; statistician, J. H. McManus; marshal, Francis J. Sinnott; orator, Irwin W. Guernsey; commencement marshals, C. W. McLaughlin and Harold F. Merritt.

Commissioner Drummond of the department of charities, addressed the class of Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks in municipal government on "The Work of the Department of Charities" last Friday.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, Wis.—A conference of representatives of women's self-government associations of 11 universities will be held at the University of Wisconsin May 1, 2 and 3 to form a western league of women's governing organizations.

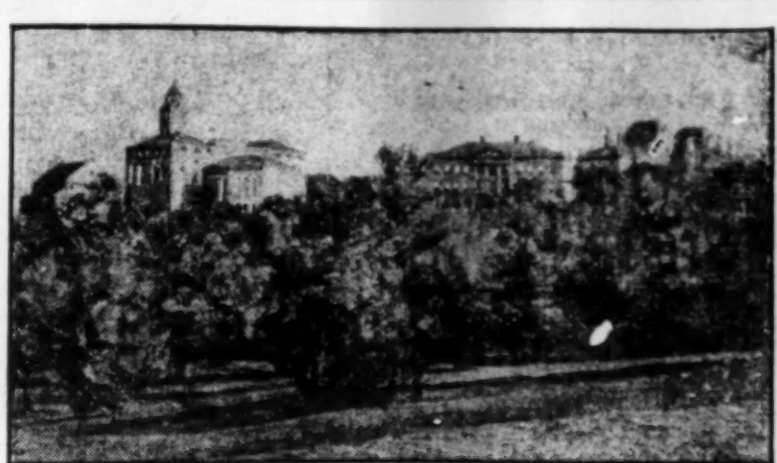
The Wisconsin Union gave an assembly Saturday night at which only classical music was played.

A vocational adviser is now at the university and will undertake to help young women students to decide what field of work to enter when they do not care to take up teaching. Miss Katherine S. Alvord, who is in touch with the vocational bureaus at Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, is in charge of the new work.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Members of the faculty senate of the University of Vermont have voted down all the recommendations of the student council in regard to junior week, the principal feature of which was that the exercises be held on April 27, 28 and 29, and that on these days seniors and juniors be released from classes. As a result of this action the students have decided to drop all their activities until further action by the senate.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of Board's Head at the Pi Beta Phi chapter house at Syracuse University Paul H. Hartman was elected president of the society for 1913-14. Miss Mabel Beale was chosen vice-president. Miss Mildred Taylor secretary, and Martin F. Helfinger, captain of the football team, was re-elected treasurer.

J. M. Lanigan will be editor of an engineering edition of the Daily Orange, to be published Monday.



Group of buildings at University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

The Kansas Legislature has adopted a joint resolution inviting favorable attention to the exposition on the part of the people.

Program Features

The senior play on the evening of May 1 will formally open the exposition. At 8 o'clock of the morning of May 2 Robinson gymnasium and the other buildings upon the campus will be opened with displays. At 3 o'clock the Kansas University band will give a free concert, while at 4 the annual Kansas University and State Agricultural College track meet will take place. The great event of the evening will be the indoor circus in the gymnasium. More than a hundred students will present the essential features of a modern circus.

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the third the May fete will be given. This will consist of May pole and Grecian dances by university girls. There will be also many side shows by student organizations. A second band concert will be given at 3 o'clock and at 4 the annual state high school track and field meet will take place. The different high schools of the state will be represented in this event.

The greatest social feature of the exposition is planned for the evening—the "Santa Fe Trail." The "trail" will be a "pike" or "midway" on a small scale, all the attractions being prepared by the students.

But all these efforts to give the fathers and mothers of Kansas a good time are but a small part of the work of the exposition promoters. The serious side of university activity will receive its share of attention. In Marvin hall the visitors will be shown the very latest facilities for training engineers. The

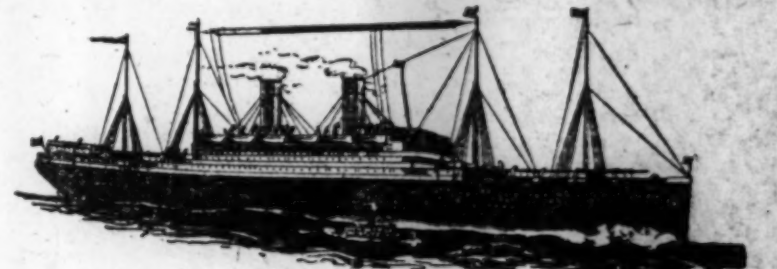
engineers will give exhibits at the university power plant and in Robinson gymnasium four departments of this school will have displays. The entire Fowler shops will be open to inspection and the "mechanicals" will have there a working model of a power plant.

The weights and measures, extension and summer school departments will have space in the gymnasium. Exhibits from the zoology and botany students will be found in Snow hall. The chemistry building will display exhibits and the liquid air station will be open to the public.

One of the interesting places will be the home of the University Daily Kansan in the Journalism building. Here will be seen a modern newspaper plant with both editorial and composing rooms fully equipped. In the museum professional exhibits may be found. Perhaps the finest display of the exposition will be the "indoor forest," showing more than a thousand species of wild animals in native haunts. This wonderful exhibit was made by Prof. L. L. Dyche at the Chicago world's fair. The value of the specimens is estimated at more than \$75,000.

The fine arts school will have its display of work in wood, metal, pencil, charcoal and pen, besides originals and reproductions of many famous masterpieces, in the administration building. Fraser hall will be used by the school of education and by several departments from the college. The physics department exhibits will be in Blake hall and the departments of history, mathematics, psychology and economics will have space in the administration building. Four courts will be held daily by the law school in Green hall. Spooner library, which has thousands of volumes, will be open to the visitors; in fact every building on the campus will contain exhibits of some kind worthy of inspection.

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Motor Men Continue to Plan Opposition to Proposed Law

PULPWOOD INDUSTRY BUILDS UP REGION NEAR SHERBROOKE, QUE.

Fifty Houses a Year Is the Average in Villages of Eastern Townships Where Extensive Company Operation Controls Large Timber Acreage and Flow of River

SHERBROOKE, Que.—"Sherbrooke, the Electric City," is closely identified with the pulpwood industry. This industry represents an important part of the wealth of the Eastern Townships, especially in this district, and with the splendid power available, and the great forest resources of the province of Quebec, that which is only in its infancy at the present time will and can continue indefinitely.

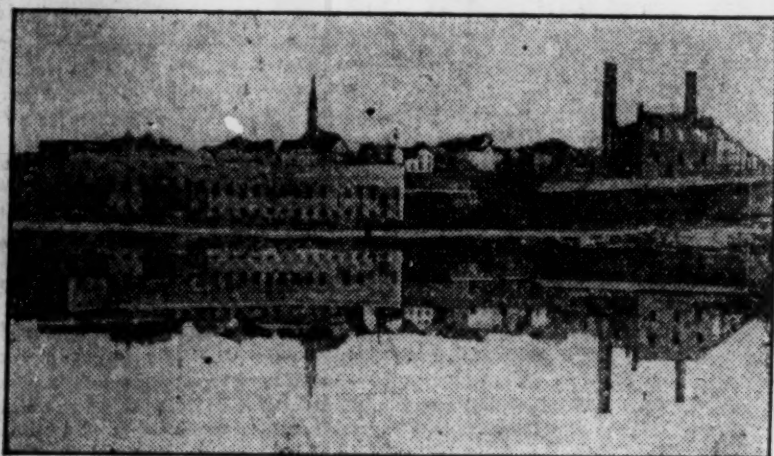
Within a dozen years the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company has sprung into existence, added mill upon mill, acquired timber limits, developed power after power. It now owns about 276,000 acres of timbered land, a great deal of it virgin forest, within an area of 2560 square miles drained by the St. Francis river and its branches. Tributary to its mills are a dozen or more lakes contributing a storage basin of 130 square miles, supplemented by the Magog river storage of 110 square miles. This area under the control of the firm makes the St. Francis river one of the most permanent in the Dominion, enabling them to run their mills at full capacity, without cessation throughout the entire year.

Bromptonville, six miles from Sherbrooke, has a 21 grinder mill with an output of 140 tons per day, and a higher dam at that point, which is contemplated, will materially increase their

present development power, which now is 10,000 horsepower during six months of the year.

At East Angus, 16 miles from Sherbrooke, still larger mills and timber limits have been purchased from the Royal Paper Mills Company. This is a sulphate pulp mill with a capacity of 60 tons per day. Another mill was constructed at the same place during the year 1910 with 12 grinders and with a capacity of 84 tons daily, being one of the most modern pulp plants in Canada. Still another mill was constructed during the past year with eight grinders, and a capacity of 60 tons.

These two prosperous and flourishing towns have practically been built up by the mills of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, houses being erected as fast as possible at the rate of over 50 a year. Recently the company purchased three other large interests owned and operated by other companies, which enables them now to control the flow of the St. Francis river. They have entered upon a system of conservation. Even in the agricultural districts every farm has its wood lot, and contributes its quota to the general supply, helping to swell the annual drive of about 90,000 cords. It is estimated that about one half of the yearly usage is taken from the company's own limits.



East Angus, showing some of the mills of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company

MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD LAW UNDER NEW CRITICISM

President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and Boston & Maine railroads at the interstate commerce commission's inquiry when the sale of the New Haven's Pullman car service to the Pullman company came up for explanation made a thrust at the restrictive laws of the state of Massachusetts, declaring that the laws of this state hamper legitimate railroad enterprise.

"The restrictive laws of Massachusetts," says the railroad president, "have forced our floating indebtedness to an unduly large figure." The men who are now in command of the New England railroads came into Massachusetts at a time when the laws of the state were well settled on the foundation of securing sound capitalization in the interest of the public, both as investors and patrons. They have not been materially changed. It is possible that therein lies the grievance—that a legislature has been too little inclined to change the state's policy. But these laws are not devised for hardship. They do not purpose restriction on development of effective operation.

When the responsibility for a railroad company divesting itself of a part of its service is shifted to the Massachusetts railroad laws and they are exposed as a weight on the heels of enterprise, the citizen of the state with a degree of knowledge as to the transportation law is stirred to ask what feature in the statutes so burdens progress. The more familiar he is with the state's policy, the greater is his wondering likely to be. The intimation is clearly that the part of the law that regulates capitalization and the issue of bonded indebtedness is held accountable. The railroad is represented as prevented from expanding a service by restrictions that compel an overloading of the floating debt by preventing, it is to be supposed, the funding of the debt.

Some 20 years ago Massachusetts took pioneer steps to prevent the issuing of capital without foundation or its issuance as a way for the distribution of profits. It set up the anti-stock watering laws and it required the sale of the stock in a way to bring the entire proceeds to the treasury of the company instead of in any part into the pockets of the stockholders. It sought to end the cutting of melons. The new departure was opposed by the railroad interests. It was long subjected to the ridicule of their attorneys. It was the object of indirect attack and as late as 1897 legislation was sought that would increase capitalization without increase of value behind it. The issuing of bonds was held to an equality with capital and

the railroad commission was clothed with authority to pass upon all proposed increases. Subsequent legislation has not made the restrictions closer. It has been rather to make them more lenient, as when it allowed a wider margin for the amount of bonds that could be issued. In the railroad holding company act, the legislature followed the wish of the new men in railroad management and it has not conspicuously refused to yield to their requests. But it has stood by its rule of holding the expansion of capital and bonds within lines of security. In so doing it has ceased to be the object of decision or criticism, until there comes this somewhat covert assertion of Mr. Mellen.

The body of railroad law now existing in Massachusetts is a source of pride to its people. These statutes have become the model for the state and the nation. They were not long ago held up by Mr. Roosevelt as the ideal, commendation from a source that quite possibly is not regarded kindly by railroad men but evidence none the less that they do effect a security against exploitation. If they have failed of effect, it would seem that they have been not too strong for development of enterprise but too weak to hold it always within safe lines. That has been the current estimate of them—until now, when there comes the railroad official's charge that they are hampering. Mr. Mellen has a service to perform in the exposition of the defects.

In another and perhaps more serious phase, the public is concerned not to have the discussion clouded. It cannot be made personal without sacrifice of its value. Not Mr. Prouty of the commission, not Mr. Brandeis of the counsel, and not even Mr. Mellen of the management, is an issue. Towards none of them is there at this moment reason for either patronizing plaudits or resentful criticism. The public concern is simple; it is in the full knowledge of transactions and the eventual correction if there is shown occasion for it. Personal coloring of a discussion has never yet contributed to a right conclusion and it could never be more out of place than in a time when the deep concern of the people of a large territory is in the arrival at truth as to transportation conditions.

ADDITION MAY BE BUILT

Members of the finance commission and others opposed to an addition to the city hospital have withdrawn their objections, it is understood, and the proposal is expected at city hall to be carried out. The trustees of the hospital some months ago asked the city council to appropriate \$297,000 for an addition,

LEADERS BEGIN TODAY TO MAP OUT PROGRAM OF WORK

John B. Sullivan, Jr., chairman and the other members of the committee appointed at the meeting held in the Boston City Club Thursday afternoon to formulate plans for opposing the bill now before the committee on roads and bridges relative to increasing the fee on motor trucks, started today in earnest to map out the program which is to be followed when the bill has another hearing by the committee the first of next month.

All of the leading motor organizations and business interests were represented at the City Club meeting and all displayed opposition to the bill. Many men spoke on the matter, among them Hathaway of the White Company, James Fortescue of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, Mr. Ledell, representing Captain McKay of the New England Coal & Coke Company, Walker Jenney of the Jenney Manufacturing

Company, Francis Hortubis, Jr., of National Automobile Association; C. A. White, representing the Electric Motor Car Club; E. S. Mansfield, representing the New England section of the Electric Vehicle Association of America; W. W. Scott of the Motor Truck Company of Providence, R. I.; James R. Sullivan, counsel for the Motor Truck and Boston Automobile Dealers Association; William J. Thibodeau of the Automobile Legal Association, F. D. Stidham of the Bay State Automobile Association, O. G. Draper, secretary of the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston, and Mr. Fenton of teamsters' union, who is also a vice-president of the A. F. of L.

President Day Baker of the Electric Motor Club presided, and told what had been accomplished in getting the bill that went to the Senate a week ago re-committed to the committee on roads and bridges.

Reports were made showing that already considerable sentiment of opposition has been aroused against the measure all over the state, and the activity will be continued.

NEW YORK COURT HOUSE PLANNED AS CIVIC CENTER

With the object in view of making the \$10,000,000 New York courthouse one of a group of buildings in a civic center and to simplify its design somewhat, the plans prepared by Guy Lowell of Boston are new undergoing changes, it is said. Once these are made and are finally approved by a special committee, erection of the vast structure to occupy 120,000 square feet of land will be started.

Mr. Lowell in making his plans for the colossal structure proceeded it is believed on the assumption that there would be other buildings to harmonize erected in the same vicinity, and he proposed that the rectangular classical design should be adopted for its future neighbors.

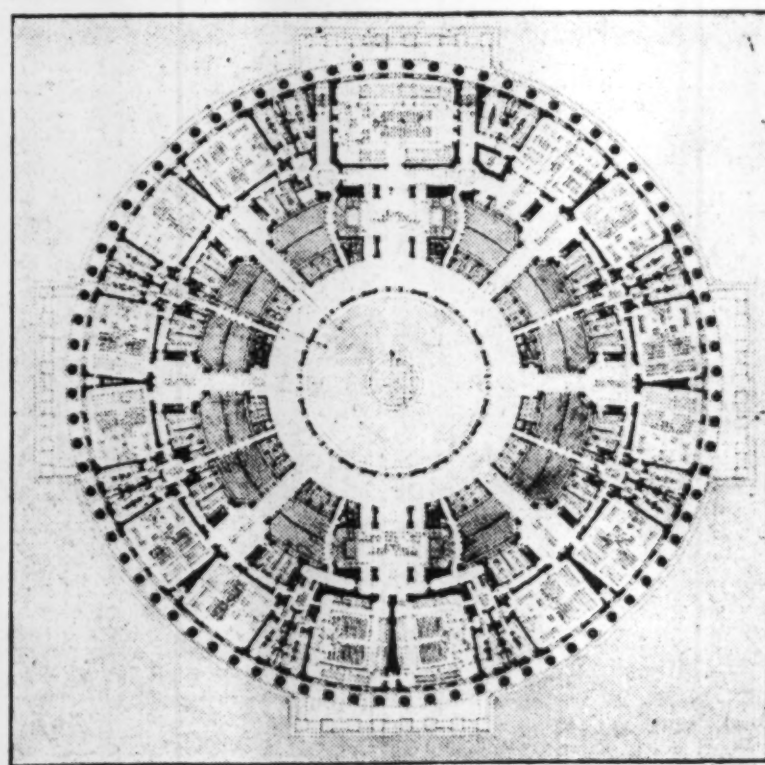
Economy, said Mr. Lowell, is one of the chief objects—economy of cost of construction, space and time for those who will frequent the new courthouse. A circular wall will include a large amount of space than one built at a rectangle, so there will be less actual marble and stone used in the new building than if it had been designed on more ordinary lines.

The multitudinous courtrooms and offices can be fitted more compactly into a circle than into a square and lawyers and litigants will be able to reach the trial rooms quickly according to the present arrangement.



(Photo by Peter A. Juley, New York) GUY LOWELL, ARCHITECT Boston and New York man who planned home of justice

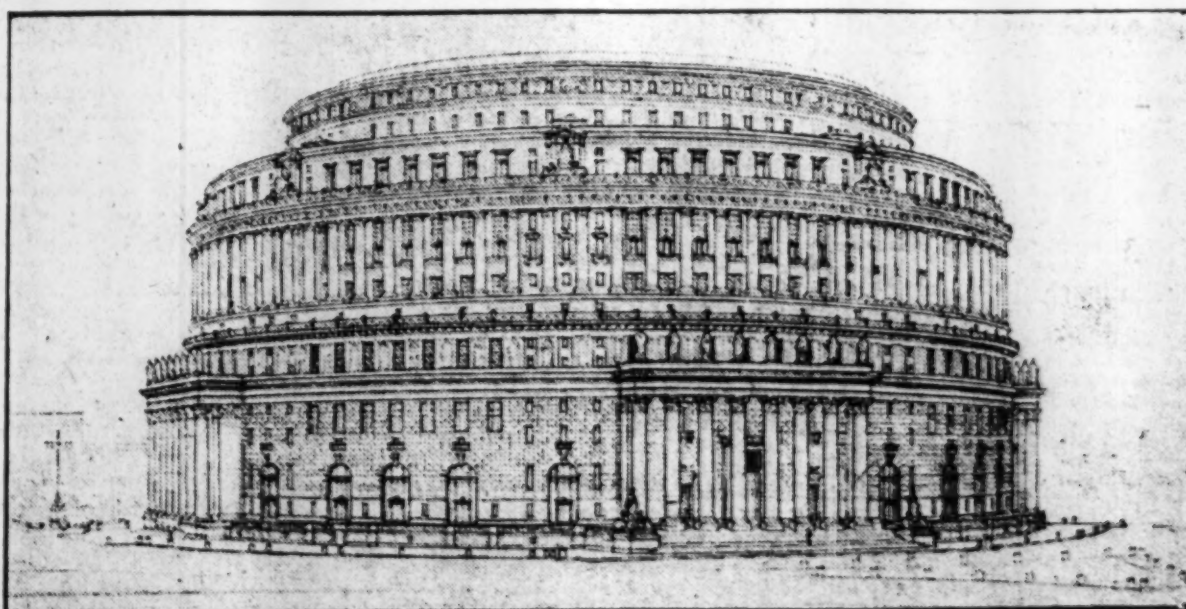
SHOWING COURT ROOM ARRANGEMENT



(Photo by Peter A. Juley, New York)

Indicating quarters for trials and corridors radiating from common center

HOW \$10,000,000 COURT HOUSE WILL LOOK



(Photo by Peter A. Juley, New York)

Roman coliseum-like design is departure from plans of other architects in New York competition

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA HAS PLACED SAN JOSE MUSIC IN FRONT RANK

Object in View When Organization Started Has Been Attained and Dominant Influence Is Exerted on Musical Standard

STANDS FOR CULTURE

SAN JOSE, Cal.—In order to attract the best that is expressed in musical art and bring San Jose prominently to the front among the recognized musical centers of the country, the San Jose Symphony orchestra has been brought into existence. It now has become a fixed institution in the musical activities of the city, and is destined, no doubt, to be the dominant influence in the elevation of the musical standards of a large section of California.

It is admitted that such an organization stands for the highest culture, for higher thinking and better living and is one of the best possible assets for any community, either from the artistic or the commercial viewpoint. It stands for the highest expression of modern civilization and inculcates a higher appreciation of the influence of music, which in turn uplifts ideals and enjoyment of life.

The formation of the orchestra was effected after the exercise of much personal labor on the part of the promoters and found its inception mainly through the efforts of a committee of the San Jose Musicians Union, composed of William E. Higgins, William F. Anthes, Remus F. Harner, C. F. Maingeneau and Frank Willard Kimball.

Holding Body Supplied

With the expansion of the original plan it became necessary to have a permanent holding body. This was supplied by the organization of the Symphony society, which includes in its membership many of the prominent professional and business men of the community, as well as the leading society women of the city and adjacent towns.

It has been mainly through the work of Mrs. J. E. Fisher, chairman of the membership committee, that public interest in the aims of the organization has been aroused and an endeavor is being made to increase the membership to 1000. The annual dues have been placed at \$1 and the payment of this sum entitles the subscriber to all the privileges of the society.

The society has exclusive supervision over the management of the orchestra and is governed by a board of control composed of John Edward Fisher, John G. Lyon, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, W. P. Lury, Miss Ida M. Fisher and Frank Willard Kimball. It is the purpose to give the music-loving public enjoyable music according to the best methods of European organizations of this kind and the programs to be presented will feature some of the well-known stars that will be imported at stated intervals.

Wide Range Programs

The concert not only will give an opportunity for a season of symphonic music in San Jose, but the programs

MUSIC LEADERS IN CALIFORNIA



JOHN EDWARD FISHER President San Jose symphony orchestra



FRANK WILLARD KIMBALL Secretary San Jose symphony orchestra

have been prepared so as to appeal to the widest range of musical taste. Besides miscellaneous compositions such as "Ballet Naita" (Delibes), intermezzi from the famous operas, the programs will include the symphonies of Schubert, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms and the symphonic poems of Liszt, Berlioz and Strauss; also compositions by Max Reger, Debussy and other modern composers, alternating with some of the popular overtures, such as "William Tell," "Oberon," "Mignon" and suites by Noval, Bizet, Grieg and Tchaikovsky and culminating with excerpts from the great music dramas of the immortal Wagner.

The program rendered at the first concert given at the Victory theater on the evening of Jan. 31 included the opening scene of the second act from the opera "Tannhauser" (Wagner), symphony in B minor (Schubert), "Pas de Fleurs," intermezzo from the ballet "Naita" (Delibes); excerpts from "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini), "Zweites Konzert" for piano (Mendelssohn) with full orchestral accompaniment (Miss Florence L. Nettleton, soloist), prelude and Sicilia from the opera "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni), violin solo, "Reminiscence of Beethoven," (Nicolo de Lorenzo soloist). The concert marked the first appearance in San Jose of Miss Dorothy Temple, the Boston soprano, who displayed rare tenderness in her renditions.

The orchestra is conducted by Gustav Schultheis, a musician of rare ability, who formerly was connected with the Lombardi grand opera company. Mr. Schultheis has a brilliant record as a musical director and pianist and possesses flattering credentials from the Hamburger conservatorium and various concert orchestras of Hamburg as well

as Brooklyn, New York and Chicago. A unique activity being considered by the Symphony Society is a forest theater, in which it is proposed to establish in the foothills on the rim of the Santa Clara valley in the vicinity of Saratoga, famed for its annual blossom festivals. Requests have been made for the appearance of the orchestra in various cities of the West, and it is expected a tour will be arranged soon to cover territory in several of the Pacific coast states.

Following is the personnel and instrumentation of the orchestra: Conductor, Gustav Schultheis; first violin, Nicolo de Lorenzo, concertmaster, Irene Campbell Cator, Benjamin F. King, Alice Miles, Frederick H. Martens, Otto Hoffman, H. M. Abadie, S. V. Addotto and Fred C. Brohaska; second violins, E. C. Breith, Erfron Hernandez, Mrs. J. W. Hughes, Theodore Scharf, A. Anthes, D. R. Moran, B. W. Gray and Florence Clark; violas, Josef Halamek, Henry Dykmans and Otto Miller; violoncellos, F. M. Jordan, A. L. Parkinson and W. F. d'Abbing; contra-basses, John Anthes, R. S. Shover, S. M. Joslyn and A. H. Kuhn; harp, Joanna Frances Kinsinger; organ, Florence L. Nettleton; flutes, Remus C. Harner, W. E. Higgins, Herman Miller and E. W. Maynard; piccolo, Remus C. Harner; oboes, E. B. Wueller and A. M. Castro; clarinets, Frank Nicolas, St. Clair Moore and C. W. Dalsbom; bassoon, Jack Darrell; French horns, A. B. Jamison, F. E. Randolph, Chris F. Emig and F. Middleton; trumpets, Will H. Lake and William P. Jones; trombones, O. H. Werner and M. M. Moore; saxophones, Frank Willard Kimball and John W. Hughes; tuba, C. F. Maingeneau; tympani, W. F. Anthes; drums, C. A. Baggs and W. E. McCurdy; librarian, Albert Anthes.

ORNITHOLOGISTS TO HOLD MEETING

At the meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society to be held Saturday afternoon in Huntington hall, the topic of discussion is to be bird protection.

Ernest H. Hayes, manager of the Bird Club of Meriden, N. H., will explain the use of birdhouses, nesting-boxes and appliances for feeding birds.

MANY ADVOCATE INCREASE

NEW YORK.—That many men heavily interested in railroad securities favored the wage increase awarded on Wednesday to the eastern railroad firemen, and made personal appeals to the board of arbitration was disclosed on Thursday by Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the board, who declined, however, to name those who had thus interceded.

TECH DELTA PSI STARTS BUILDING

Ground has been broken and work is progressing on the new clubhouse of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology chapter of Delta Psi at Charles River road and Fowler street, Cambridge, about three blocks west of the new Technology site. The building will be known as St. Anthony hall and will cost approximately \$50,000.

It is to be of brick and artificial stone, with a three story facade, and will probably be completed by Sept. 1.

MILITARY NIGHT FOR EXPOSITION

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The manufacturers exposition being held at the state armory here, which was visited Thursday by the board of Panama-Pacific managers for Massachusetts, delegations from the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the National Cotton Association now convening in Boston, will observe "military night" this evening.

MR. HILL ORDERS FOUR STEAMERS

CHICAGO.—James J. Hill through his business organizations has ordered four large passenger ocean liners of an eastern shipbuilding concern. The cost will be over \$15,000,000.

Besides using the new vessels for passenger and freight business between Puget sound and Australian ports and the Orient, it is said an agreement will be sought with the United States postal department whereby British mail from the far east will be carried to the United States, thence to London.

TRAINING SHIP DAMAGED

NEW YORK.—The Granite State, used as a training ship by the New York naval militia and one of the oldest American frigates left afloat, was damaged by fire early today in the Hudson river, just off the upper part of Manhattan. The fire which started in the fore-castle was fought by 75 militia men and by fire tugs.

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Russian Government Finds New Factor in the Fall of Skutari

AUSTRIA HAS NO MANDATE FOR COERCION

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The excitement in Russia over the fall of Skutari continues and papers of all descriptions are united in declaring that the fall of Skutari introduces a new factor to the situation.

The Berlin press, though recognizing its obligations to Vienna to some extent, deprecates the impatience of the attitude assumed by the Kaiser, and foreign governments show little interest in bestowing in haste on Vienna the mandate for the coercion of Montenegro.

In the meantime that tiny little state continues unmoved to carry out the policy to which it has always adhered and is apparently quite unmoved by the threats of its great northern neighbor. Meantime what may or may not prove to be a balloon d'essai has been sent up from the Austrian capital. It is supposed to originate in Cetinje and is to the effect that Montenegro might be willing to hand over the town of Skutari to Albania on receiving compensation.

This compensation would take the form of a new frontier line which would bring the Montenegrin boundary on Lake Skutari as far southeast as Vakra and would include within the Montenegrin territory the whole Klementi tribe.

More important, however, than this it would give Montenegro control of the one real road to Ipek and the markets in that district. Westward it would extend the frontier along both banks of the Boyana from Lake Skutari to the sea and in this way give Montenegro the complete control of the waterway from Skutari to the sea.

MANCHESTER AND NEW YORK CARGO LINE DECIDED ON

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The White Star line has decided to initiate a regular service of cargo steamers between Manchester and New York by means of the ship canal, and the first of these, which will sail from Manchester on June 21, will be the Memphis, to be followed by the Cevic.

SECRETARY BRYAN EXPLAINS DINNER CUSTOM ADOPTED

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Bryan issued a formal statement Thursday relating to the service of his recent dinner in honor of Ambassador Bryce and disclosing thereby, that before he accepted the portfolio of secretary of state he had an understanding with the President about the nature of his dinners for the foreign diplomats. Mr. Bryan also states that when he broached the matter to his guests of adhering to a table custom long established in the family life of both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan "my remarks were applauded by the company and we never sent a more enjoyable evening." In this table speech he also said, he says, "when the President was kind enough to tender me the portfolio of state I asked him whether our failure to serve wine would be an embarrassment to the administration, and he generously left the matter to our discretion."

"I thought it unfair to assume that those coming to us from abroad would judge us harshly or be unwilling to tolerate the maintenance of a traditional custom, and expressed the hope that our friendship would be made so apparent to them and our hospitality so cordial that they would overlook this weakness in us, if they regard it as a weakness."

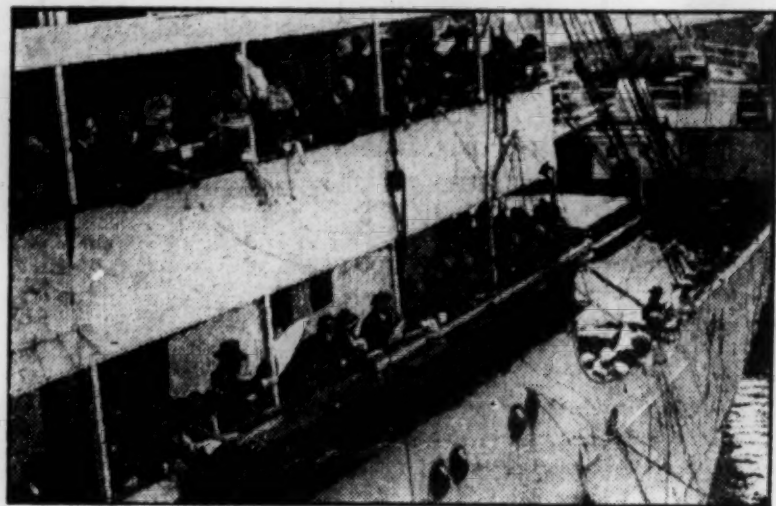
PORT DIRECTORS AND E. BOSTON CO. SEEK SETTLEMENT

Difference of opinion between the port directors and the East Boston Company over the proposed development of the East Boston water front, resulted in a conference between J. Mott Halliwell, counsel for the corporation, and members of the state board Thursday. The two sides are trying, at the request of the harbor line board of the war department, to get together on some plan, but Mr. Halliwell says that the company wants more than to consider plans.

The company claims that it holds water rights which entitle it to a channel just off Jeffries point. The port directors want to fill up this channel and use the space for making a big terminal. Meanwhile the port directors cannot proceed until the pierhead line is changed, and the war department will not change the line until the East Boston Company and the port directors come to an agreement.

The port directors, not expecting any protest against the extension of the harbor line, advertised for bids for the filling and bulkheading of 130 acres of land off Jeffries point. These bids will be opened next Wednesday at noon, but cannot be awarded at that time.

COMMERCE PARTY ON BOARD METAPAN



Greetings sent to people of New England

Greetings to the people of New England and from Mayor Fitzgerald, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce tour party were received here by wireless last night, after the Metapan steamed down the harbor yesterday with its happy crowd of South American tourists. The mayor and 30 others will leave the party at Colombia and the remaining 38 members of the party will complete the 20,000 mile tour of South America.

"Party gratified at magnificent farewell" was another wireless message from the party sent by Mr. Dillingham, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. R. R. Walsh, tenth cavalry, relieved duty at Washington, join proper station.

Capt. J. S. Morris, medical corps, detailed member board to meet at Letterman general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination of candidates for admission to military academy, vice Maj. R. Brooke, medical corps, relieved.

Capt. J. E. Gaujot, first cavalry, appointed an acting quartermaster while engaged in relief work.

Capt. Basil O. Lenoir, signal corps, from the cable ship Burnside to Seattle for duty with Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system.

First Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, coast artillery, assigned ninety-ninth company. First Lieut. Frank C. O'Loughlin, Philippine scouts, to general hospital, Ft. Bayard.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, fourth cavalry, resignation accepted to take effect May 1.

Second lieutenants of cavalry ordered assigned to regiments indicated, effective May 26: Harold Melville Clark, first cavalry; Harold Thompson, fifth cavalry; Richard B. Ronaugh Barnitz, fourth cavalry; Raymond Morris, eleventh cavalry.

Second lieutenants of infantry to regiments indicated: John Charles Palmer Bartholf, fifth infantry, May 21; James Perry Cole, fourth infantry, May 21; Robert Harwood Barrett, sixteenth infantry; Ernest Joseph Carr, ninth infantry, to Ft. Logan H. Roots, May 21; Patrick James Hurley, third infantry; Donald Robert McMillen, twelfth infantry; Hugh Broadus Keen, seventeenth infantry, May 21; Ora Mathias Baldinger, twenty-sixth infantry.

Capt. William F. Jeffs, second artillery, one month and 15 days leave of absence from May 15.

Second Lieut. John S. Singleton, infantry, three months leave of absence.

Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., quartermaster corps, fifteen days leave of absence from May 17.

First Lieut. George R. Guild, attached twenty-second infantry, two months leave of absence, thence to general hospital, Ft. Bayard.

Lieut.-Colonel George F. Landers, coast artillery, one month leave of absence.

Navy Orders

Commander R. H. Jackson, detached naval academy, to duty connection general board.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. C. Logan, to navy yard, Charleston, S. C., May 19, 1913.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. R. Clark, to navy yard, Puget Sound, May 21, 1913.

Pay Inspector D. P. Du Bois, to purchasing pay officer, navy pay office, Seattle Wash.

Paymaster John Irwin, detached navy pay office, Seattle, Wash., to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk W. A. Gilman, appointed to the Panther.

Paymaster's Clerks F. D. Foley, S. H. Knowles, M. T. Scanlan and J. A. Rebenisch, appointments revoked.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. R. P. Williams, detached marine barracks, Washington, to duty with executive officer, national matches.

Second Lieut. G. A. Johnson, detached marine barracks, Honolulu, to marine barracks, Mare Island.

Movements of Vessels

The Mayflower is at Washington. The Dolphin left Washington for Judith Sound, Chesapeake bay.

The Rocket left Norfolk for Judith Sound, Chesapeake bay.

The Bailey left Annapolis for Judith Sound, Chesapeake bay.

The Minnesota is at Veracruz. The Idaho is at Tampico.

The Georgia left Veracruz for Hampton roads.

The Virginia left Tampico for Lynn-haven roads.

The Justin is at Corinto. The Annapolis left Annapolis for Topolobampo.

The Reid left Charleston for Hampton roads.

The Worden left Charleston for Philadelphia.

Navy Notes

Orders were issued Thursday by Franklin D. Roosevelt, acting secretary of the navy, authorizing the return to their former stations of a force of 700 marines from the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, where they were sent during the recent Mexican unrest. The marines left Guantanamo on the transport Urairie Thursday and are due at Philadelphia about April 30. A force of 1500 marines will remain.

The organizations to return on the Pacific are Company B, from New York; Company D, Boston; Companies E and F, Philadelphia; Company H, Portsmouth, all comprising the first regiment. Company I, from Annapolis, and Company L, from Norfolk, of the second regiment, also will return.

Surgeon-General Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N., is at Newport today to inspect the new naval hospital. The \$500,000 building is not yet complete in every detail.

The old Spanish transport Manila, captured in Baker bay May 4, 1898, incident to Dewey's victory in Manila bay, will be sold at public auction at the Mare island navy yard, Cal., where she has been used as a prison and detention ship. The Manila was built in Scotland in 1881 and has a displacement of 1,175 tons.

Repairs on the battleship Arkansas, which have been under way at the New York navy yard, will be completed in time to permit the ship to participate with other vessels of the Atlantic fleet at the unveiling of the Maine Memorial in New York, on May 30.

Mr. Roosevelt leaves Washington to inspect the Norfolk navy yard and attend the launching of the new collier Nevership building & Dry Dock Company at Newport News, Va., Saturday.

Mr. Roosevelt yesterday telephoned to Capt. De Witt Colmann, commandant of the Boston navy yard, requesting him to explain to the dissatisfied boiler-makers at that yard who threatened to strike to prevent the introduction of the so-called Taylor system of shop management at that yard, that the navy department has no intention of installing this system at that or any other navy yard.

At present cases are not reached for argument until about two years after they reach the court.

Ordinarily the court adjourns for the summer about June 1. No indications have been given of its intentions this year.

At a meeting of the Men's Club of the William Filene's Sons Company, held Thursday night, one topic of interest was a discussion of the organization of a retail baseball league, and the relation of the Filene store in connection with it. The speaker of the evening was Miner Chipman of the school of scientific management, who spoke on "Human Element in Efficiency Methods."

Neville T. Wilson who has been associated with the Gilchrist Company for several years as buyer of coats and suits has resigned to go with the Henry Siegel Company, as buyer of the same line of goods. He succeeds G. Irving Latz, who has gone to New York.

Samuel Averill, buyer of lamps for the Jordan Marsh Company, has returned from a vacation which began the day before the recent holiday, and was spent at Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Mary E. Conway, buyer of house-dresses, and Miss Blanch Patterson buyer of gowns for the Magrane Houston Company are in New York this week.

New HYDRO-AEROPLANE RECORD ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The hydro-aeroplane altitude record was broken twice here Thursday. Lieut. P. L. N. Bellenger of the marine corps ascended 3710 feet. Later in the day Ensign Victor Herberster climbed to 4450 feet. The former record was 3500 feet, made by Lieut. John H. Towers of the navy.

Little Rock, Ark., was chosen as next year's convention city.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Reelecting all its leading officers, including Mrs. William Gerry Slade of New York as president, the National Society, United States Daughters of the War of 1812, closed its annual convention here Thursday. To the office of curator, Mrs. Cynthia Alexander of Mississippi was chosen.

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DR. W. L. WELCH IS CHOSEN CHIEF OF TECHNICAL BODY

National Academy of Sciences Closes Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting—New Branch

WASHINGTON—Dr. William L. Welch of Johns Hopkins University was elected president of the National Academy of Sciences Thursday at the final session of the academy's fiftieth anniversary meeting. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was made vice-president and Arthur L. Day of the Carnegie Institution, secretary.

A trip down the Potomac river to Mt. Vernon on the presidential yacht Mayflower was made Thursday afternoon by members and their guests. The meeting closed Thursday night with a dinner at which Vice-President Marshall and Ambassador Bryce were the chief speakers.

The new American members of the academy are Henry A. Brumsted of Yale, George N. Lewis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Louis V. Pierson of Yale, Erwin F. Smith of the bureau of the plant industry, Leonard E. Dickinson of the University of Chicago, Lafayette B. Mendel of Yale, Edward B. Rosa of the bureau of Standards, Ross G. Harrison of Yale, George H. Parker of Harvard and Armine O. Leuschner of the University of California.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science Thursday decided to form a Pacific coast division and hold the 1913 meeting of the body on the coast. It was decided also to appoint a permanent assistant secretary for the new division and an assistant secretary in the South, to prepare for the Atlanta meeting of the association the first of next year.

SUPREME COURT MAKES A RECORD IN HANDLING WORK

WASHINGTON—Evidencing the reputed determination of Chief Justice White to "catch up with the docket," the supreme court of the United States is making records in the amount of work accomplished. It is understood the court will devote one more week to the hearing of arguments than hitherto has been the practice.

Already cases have been assigned for argument on May 5, a later date than cases have been argued in years past.

The additional week will give the court some 50 more cases to decide. If this increased work is continued for about six years, it is estimated the court will clear its docket.

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DELAWARE FORTIFICATIONS MAY REQUIRE SIX MILLIONS

War Department, Unable to Get Land for Fort, Considers Establishment of Costly Defense on Artificial Island at Mouth of Chesapeake Bay

WASHINGTON—There is a possibility that the war department may report to Congress next winter that it has been unable to purchase the land necessary for the proposed fortification at the mouth of Chesapeake bay, and that in consequence it may be necessary for the government to abandon the idea of a land fort and revert to the plan of an artificial island midway the mouth of the bay. The land fortification, at Ft. Henry, Virginia, would probably cost about \$3,000,000; the artificial island, properly equipped with guns, would cost perhaps twice that sum. The question of obtaining the necessary amount of land at Ft. Henry, 300 acres, is before the war department, under authority of Congress, and the negotiations of the next few months will probably determine what can be done. It has been possible thus far to purchase 260 acres only, the remaining 40 acres lying between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth streets in Ft. Henry township, and its owners holding it at prices which the war department believes are too high.

The whole question will come before the next session of Congress, and probably some definite action will be taken at that time. At the last session the war department was authorized in general terms to secure a site for the proposed fort, it being understood informally that the location of it was to be Ft. Henry, and \$100,000 was set aside for that purpose. The difficulty at the war department at present is inability to make the \$100,000 cover more than 260 of the required 300 acres and the unwillingness of the owners of the remaining 40 acres to fix a reasonable price for it.

Regardless of how the question is determined, however, whether in favor of a fort at the more southerly of the capes or of an artificial island in the middle of the mouth of the bay, the government seems determined to provide an adequate line of defensive works at that important point as a means of protecting the Virginia cities just inside the capes, Baltimore and Washington.

The proposition has been before Congress many years. The Endicott board, in the Cleveland administrations, made a report in which it urgently recommended the construction of the proposed fortification. That board was appointed by authority of law to make an investigation of the entire coast line of the United States, and then to recommend such methods of fortification as might seem wise, the total cost for all such proposed fortifications to be not more than about \$150,000,000, and the work of construction to be extended over a series of years.

During the Roosevelt administration, while Mr. Taft was secretary of war, a board of officers known as the Taft board, was appointed to revise the recommendations of the Endicott board and bring them down to date. This it did, and the recommendation for a great fort at the entrance to Chesapeake bay was repeated with emphasis. Since that time the matter has been before Congress in some form or other all of the time.

The landowners at Fort Henry, if they should discover that the government is seriously considering the abandonment of the fort at that place, and the construction of an island midway between the capes, may conclude to fix a price for the entire 300 acres that will come within the \$100,000 available for the purpose of purchasing a site. This matter will be determined during the next few months.

The argument in favor of a large fort at Cape Henry is not only the comparative cheapness of construction, but also the wide range that there would be for the proper exercise of the troops. Then, too, the question of delivering supplies of all kinds would be more simple than would be the case if the fort were located on an island. There are six or seven miles of shallow water on the Cape Henry side of the mouth of the bay, and the fact that the big 16-inch guns of the present day will carry shot and shell at least 20 miles, or considerable more than the entire distance across the mouth of the bay, combined with the smaller cost of construction, cause the army board to favor the land fort.

At the same time, however, there are arguments against the land fort. Such a fort would require the building of an expensive wharf on Lynnhaven bay, and the acquisition of right of way for a roadway several miles long between the wharf and the fort. At the same time, expensive defenses would be necessary in the rear of the fort, in order to protect it from land attacks. All these things would be unnecessary on an island fort, while the defense of the bay might be much more effective with an island fort midway the capes than from a fort on one side.

NEW YORK—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels was the main speaker Thursday night at the annual joint dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. Secretary Daniels said, "The test of a secretary of the navy is whether he is a good managing editor."

Charles H. Grasty of the Baltimore Sun described the cooperative nature of the news association. Other speakers were Charles R. Miller of the New York Times, toastmaster; Charles A. Richmond, president of Union College; Norris G. Osborn of the New Haven Journal and Courier; Bernard H. Ridder of the New York Staats Zeitung, Congressman Frank L. Greene of the St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger and Dr. George Alexander, chaplain.

The Publishers Association reorganized on Thursday at the second day's meeting. It changed from a commercial corporation to a membership association, incorporated under New York laws.

Talks were made by James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union; James J. Freil, secretary of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union, and by Nathan Wolf, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union.

NEW POSTAL SAVINGS BUREAU WASHINGTON—An order transferring the postal savings system, which since its creation has been a separate bureau under the direction of the postmaster-general, to the bureau of the third assistant postmaster-general, effective May 1, was issued by Postmaster-General Burleson Thursday night. In the future the system will be known as the division of postal savings.

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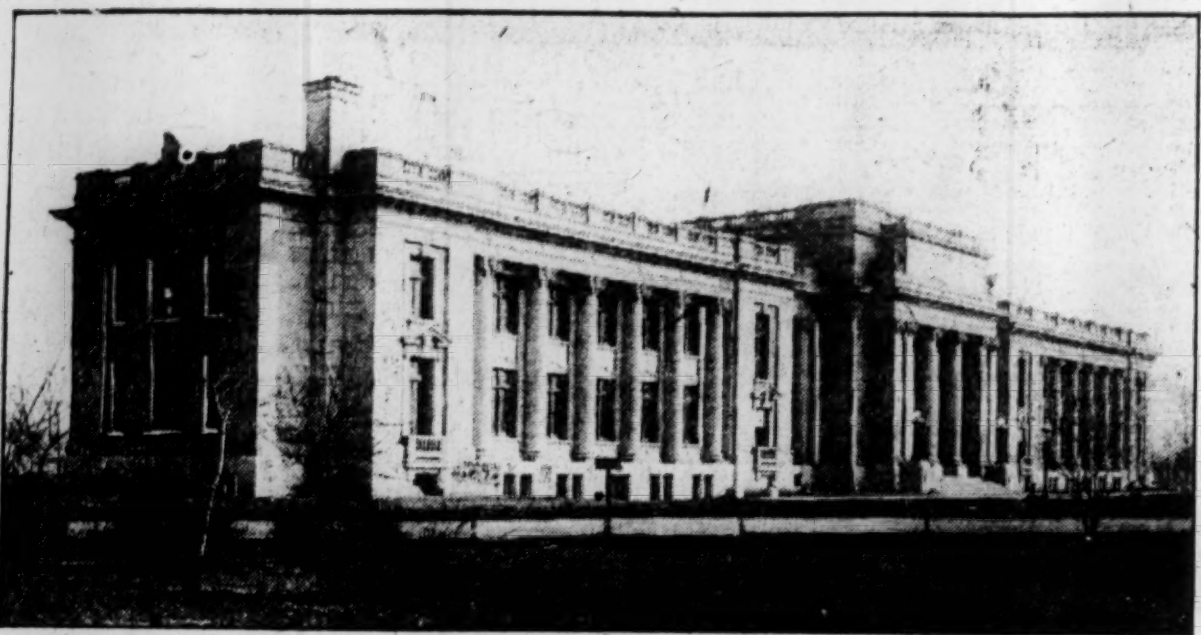
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WASHINGTON—An order transferring the postal savings

St. Louis Memorial Honors Jefferson



Edifice costing \$500,000 is erected by the United States, St. Louis and Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company

Monument to American Statesman Soon to Be Dedicated in St. Louis Commemorates Acquisition of Louisiana Territory by the United States Through Purchase

BUILDING ON EXHIBITION ENTRANCE SITE

ST. LOUIS—The Jefferson memorial to be dedicated in the city of St. Louis on Wednesday, April 30, "Louisiana Purchase day," will be a tribute to commemorate the statesman, Thomas Jefferson, and also the acquisition of the Louisiana territory procured to the United States through his direct effort.

Authority was granted the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company by a special act of Congress to expend not more than \$150,000 out of the amount due the United States under the act of March 4, 1901, for the Jefferson memorial. Following this act the board of public improvements of the city of St. Louis stipulated that as a part of the plan of the restoration of Forest park the exposition company should erect the memorial at a cost of not less than \$200,000. Through its board of directors the exposition company accepted the proposition, so that the United States government, the city of St. Louis, and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company are joint sponsors for the Jefferson memorial.

Impressive in its classic simplicity, the building marks the site of what was the main entrance of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. It stretches across the greensward for 300 feet and rises to a height of 48 feet. Built of stone, concrete and bronze, it will be a safe depository for valuable records which are to be placed under its roof.

Beneath the high arch of the center rotunda will stand the fine statue of Thomas Jefferson carved in Italian marble and designed by Karl Bitter. Upon the walls will be tablets of bronze bearing inscriptions relative to the history of the Louisiana Purchase, including an extract on the subject from President Jefferson's special message to Congress on Jan. 15, 1804, nearly two months before the United States flag was raised at St. Louis; and Karl Bitter's immortal "Signing of the Treaty" representing Monroe, Marbois and Livingston putting their signatures to the treaty of acquisition on April 30, 1803.

The west wing will be known as Jefferson hall and upon its wall will hang portraits of the persons most conspicuous in the history of the Louisiana territory and of the 13 states formed therefrom.

The records of the entire history from the colonial settlements down through the territorial period and making of the 13 states will be guarded here as well as the archives and relics of value of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, official records and historical collections worthy and books bearing upon the history of the 13 states, official letters of governors and commanders before the American authority superseded the Spanish; the sundial used by Thomas Jefferson in his Monticello home, as well as genealogies and private letters of notable personages of that period and an Indian collection representative of the tribes who vanished before the advance of the white man.

The Jefferson memorial has been planned by Isaac S. Taylor, who was director of works of the Louisiana Purchase exposition; Karl Bitter, who was the chief of sculpture, and George E. Kesler, its landscape architect. The cost of the memorial, including the site, is

STATUE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

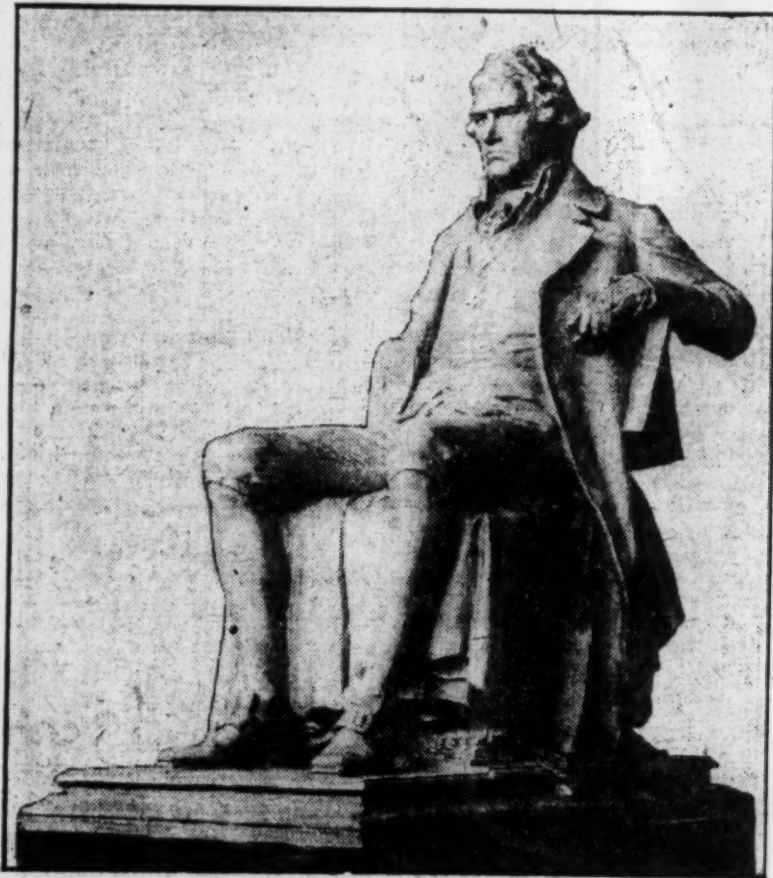


Figure by Karl Bitter, sculptor, to adorn building to be opened on Louisiana Purchase day

of preservation for future generations. The east wing will be the home of the Missouri Historical Society with its archeological collection of the Louisiana territory, its historical library including thousands of manuscripts, diaries, letters

\$500,000. There is cause for satisfaction in the territory of Louisiana, which is a third part of the United States, that there is now erected a fitting monument to Thomas Jefferson on land included within the great purchase.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEWARK NEWS—With 100,000 Democratic patriots clamoring for office and vacant postoffices, Postmaster-General Burleson is compelled to continue paying salaries to Republicans because

Democratic congressmen are so slow in recommending men for the vacant places. Up to 10 days ago Mr. Burleson had received but 16 recommendations from congressmen. Then he sent out a letter to the representatives of the districts where the vacancies are, urging speedy action. This brought in 31 more recommendations, and that is all that has been accomplished in the way of filling the 200 vacancies. No wonder so many Democrats are echoing the words of Mr. Flanagan of Texas, "What are we here for if it isn't the offices?" Nor are they likely to be placated by the excuse that the congressmen are so busy with the tariff bill that they have no time for matters of patronage. What is the tariff in importance compared with the postoffice at Grigsby's Station? The tariff bill may perhaps reduce the cost of living a trifle throughout the country, but the postoffice means sure-enough bread and butter to the man that gets it. And then there is the further intelligence that some congressmen have even recommended Republicans for appointment. This is an offense for which no excuse is possible. It is worse than bolting the caucus on the tariff bill. The difficulty lies, not in the lack of candidates but in their multiplicity. For every vacant postoffice there are numerous aspirants. Every one of them has claims more or less valid on the party. All of them have friends. When a congressman picks one out of the flock he makes one friend and a host of enemies, and the congressman wants to be reelected two years from now. Naturally, the situation has to be handled with care. Many things must be considered—party service, personal fitness, individual popularity, and last, but most important of all, whose appointment will be most advantageous to the congressman's political future. Bearing all these things in mind, do you imagine for a moment that any Democratic congressman is shedding tears because President Taft placed 35,000 fourth-class postmasters under the protection of civil service rules?

SAN FRANCISCO CALL—Sir Richard McBride, the British Columbia statesman, in his recent address before the University of California, found some fault with the impractical character of academic training. The complaint is not at all new, but undoubtedly it lies with less force and pertinence today than in the past. The modern university, as exemplified by the curriculum that obtains in Berkeley, lays its chief stress on vocational training and is, in fact, disposed rather to slight the merely cultural departments which used to be classed under the head of the liberal arts. Sir Richard drew from his own experience when he said:

"It is a significant fact that nearly all the great successes in the United States and my own country, Canada—I mean men who in the various departments of commerce and industry have done things of which we feel proud—never got beyond the public schools of the country before starting to hew out a career for themselves."

Very much the same things were said with even more emphasis by C. R. Crane of Chicago, who conducted a campaign that almost assumed the proportions of a crusade against the universities of the country. Criticism of this sort is useful and always timely if well founded, but we are disposed to think that, under existing conditions, to a great extent it has lost its force because it no longer applies to actual conditions. That which Sir Richard describes as "a purely academic training" constitutes only a very small part of the curriculum of our contemporary universities.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The very numerous offenders against grammar and style committed by many writers of current fiction in England and the United States may fairly be divided into two general classes: mistakes due to carelessness and slovenliness, and mistakes due to ignorance and stupidity. One of the most striking examples of the latter, the inexcusably stupid kind, is found in the radical misuse of the word "like." There are at least two varieties of radical misuse of that little word, one of the varieties being the substitution of "like" for "as if" in such phrases as "he spoke like he knew." That is certainly bad enough, but the other variety is worse. It sins not only against the law of language but also against the law of common sense. When a writer writes, "She had a throat like a Venus," he commits the absurd stupidity of comparing one part of the body to the whole. Were linguistic misdeeds of this particular class not found over and over again in many novels there would be no call for a protest. But they are so frequent that they cause one to fear for the future of real, clean-cut, admirable English.

WISCONSIN TRAVELERS MEET MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Two hundred delegates and visitors assembled here today for the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Travelers Protective Association. It was expected that the convention would conclude its business this afternoon. The dinner is to be held tonight.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It may not always be pleasant but it is at least interesting to see ourselves as others see us. A number of the British papers have been commenting on the possible American entrants for the amateur championship at St. Andrews and the professional at Hoylake. According to The World of Golf one way and another the present year promises to provide something in the nature of a feast of international golf. If all the plans come to pass the supply of that inviting dish in 1913 will be the most plentiful that the game has ever known. It is curious that this should be the situation in the very season in which the England and Scotland match has been abandoned.

A tasty snack will be provided at St. Andrews in May, when several distinguished Americans will take part in the British amateur championship. It is thought that J. D. Travers will be unable to visit this country, but Charles Evans Jr. and Fred Herrishoff are understood to be likely starters. There are people who think that Mr. Evans is the best amateur in the states in spite of the fact that he lost to Mr. Travers in the final of the American championship last year. In any event the visitors will be heartily welcome.

From what we have seen of the two men in this country, we would plump for Mr. Travers as the superior golfer on the ground that he can put "stop" onto his long iron shots, whereas Mr. Evans, whose methods indicate the possession of a natural system of applying "pull" to the ball is apt to be handicapped by too much run on the green. Still this is a matter of opinion.

Two American exchampions, W. C.

Fownes and E. M. Byers, and the well-known Massachusetts golfer, Heinrich Schmitt, are practically certain to play in the British championship at St. Andrews.

Mr. Byers is not a stranger on this side. He is a slightly built player, who gets an astonishing long way with his wooden clubs, considering his physique. Mr. Fownes is one of the youngest of America's leading players. The curious thing is that most of the best players in the United States are young men. W. J. Travis, who is just over 50, is considered almost patriarchal.

At Hoylake in June there is the prospect of a splendid repast of instructive strife in the shape of a contest between American and British professionals. The fate of this event depends upon the caliber of the United States professionals who cross the Atlantic for our open championship, but it is gathered that they will be a formidable party, and if such prove to be the case it is not unlikely that the match indicated will be held in place of the England v. Scotland contest. Subsequently, the Americans will play in the open championship, so that the Union Jack and the Star-spangled Banner will be in opposition for a long while.

Then, in the autumn Edward Ray and Harry Vardon will go out to America determined to bring back the open championship of the United States to England. Vardon won the event in 1900, when J. H. Taylor was second, and we cannot express other than confidence in the ability of our representatives to repeat the triumph. However, the standard of golf in the states must have im-

proved in 12 years, and the task will be no easy one.

Ray and Vardon afford such contrasts in styles that the states will be hard put to it to know whom to copy. It is said that the younger Americans glory in hard hitting, and when they see Ray thumping the ball like a Hercules, they may feel that the right sort of model has come among them. There cannot be any golfer who hits quite so hard as Ray. Yet who could resist the perfect rhythm and supreme grace of Vardon? As a stylist, Vardon is without an equal, and with all the symmetry of his movements, there is a fine infusion of dash in everything that he does. So that, one way and another, the rising generation of American golfers will have plenty over which to ponder.

J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady, and T. L. McNamara, probably the three best professional players in the states, will be among the competitors in the open championship at Hoylake. Massy was the winner the last time the event was played at Hoylake. Is the Royal Liverpool Club's course going to be the scene of another "foreign" victory?

CARMEN SEEK MORE PAY

Many carmen were at the meeting of Boston Street Carmen's Union last night, at which the wage and working rule committee reported that conferences had been begun with the officials of the Boston Elevated seeking increased wages throughout the system and better working conditions. Action was taken to ascertain if all members of the union eligible to citizenship were registered.

MEXICO FLOATS LOAN

MEXICO CITY—The Mexican government, advices say, has floated a loan of \$7,500,000 for one year at 8½% bearing 5 per cent interest, through Coutts & Co., bankers of London, secured on the government's holdings in the Tehuantepec railroad.

THOSE WHO CONTROL

The owners of any newspaper are its readers, the public, and their approval of the policies of any paper is absolutely necessary for its success. The suppression, distortion, or falseness of news published becomes then a matter of public importance and the real continued support of the paper by that public depends greatly upon their belief in the accuracy of its news and character of the policies by which it is conducted. Let a paper grow lax in its censorship of the news and follow by retraction and denial and the public will cease to quote it as authority, and their interest in it will become more purely a selfish one.

The hearty and intense support given the Monitor by its readers proves that as a leading exponent of clean journalism the paper is making an intense appeal which is being answered from practically every part of the world.

The readers of a daily paper also exercise another form of power as censors of the advertising which is published. No advertiser can continue wastefully expending money which brings no return and the refusal of people to patronize any but those whose motives are right is causing advertisers to stop such advertising. By patronizing Monitor advertisers whenever practicable readers of the Monitor may not only be reasonably sure of satisfaction in dealing with those whose advertising is dependable and whose profits are fair but it will reenforce the belief of these advertisers that honest advertising pays best and constructively displace the dishonest with that which is honest.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N.E.

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HELP WANTED—MALE

A BOY WANTED (15-18); neat, clean, quick, and of good habits; salary \$5 to \$10; good opportunity for advancement; only a boy answering above requirements will be considered; apply immediately by letter only, in own handwriting, CHICK, 1000 N. 10th St., Boston, Mass. 25.

A THOROUGHLY TRUSTWORTHY man of highest character, clean, in good summer camp; little work; small pay; excellent vacation. Apply to J. GRACEY, 401 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 25.

A YOUNG MAN wanted to learn the wholesale grocery business; must be good plain writer; no contract at figure; to one who has ambition to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$10. B. SMITH & BROS., 61 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. 25.

A YOUNG MAN (16-18) for general work in an insurance office; good opportunity for advancement; salary \$10 to \$15; experience (if any), and give references. J. M. HATHAWAY, Box 523, Boston, Mass. 25.

BLACKSMITH (Carpenter) in city, 30-35 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

BLACKSMITH HELPER, in Everett, 20-30 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

CHEF, pastry cook, assistant cook and helper for Maine seashore hotel, June 20 to Sept. 5; wages \$10, \$10, \$8 best character and references required. W. FRANKLIN BURNHAM, 100 Summer Ave., Reading, Mass. 25.

CORNER, experienced on finishing machine, in city, \$10-\$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

COLORADO MAN wanted for general housework, inside and out; references required. MRS. DANA, Bright rd., Belmont, Mass. 25.

COMPOSITOR (stone work), in South Framingham, \$16.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

COMPOSITOR (job work), in Newtonville, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

COST CLERK, in W. Lynn, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

DESIGNER, accustomed to all kinds of commercial work, in South Framingham, \$18-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

DIAMAKER, in Southbridge, \$15-20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

DROP FORGER, in South Boston, Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

ENGINEER, in city, 7 days, gas, eng. pulser, in city, \$3. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

ENGINEER'S HELPER, 2nd cl. from \$10 to \$15, one with some exp. in electric wiring, in Needham Heights, 17-18 hrs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

ENGRAVER (wood), experienced lettering, in South Framingham, \$18-\$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

EXPERIENCED GARDENER (married), wanted; must have references; apply to phone Westford 50 or write full particulars. E. M. ABBOT, Westford, Mass. 25.

FURNITURE MAN, a worker and assistant, in Needham Heights, 17-18 hrs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

GENERAL COMPOSITOR, in Newtonville, \$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

JOB PRESS FEEDER (universal press) in Everett, \$8-\$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

MACHINIST, experienced on brass work, in Boston, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

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MILLING MACHINE HAND, in Southbridge, \$25-30. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

MOULDER'S HELPER, in Watertown, 10-12 hrs., \$14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER, in Boston, \$14. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

PAPER CUTTER, in Jamaica Plain, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

PORTER, for a country hotel; absolute temperate; good middle-aged man; preferred; send references to J. H. BLAIR, Jr., Ideal Hotel, Tilton, N. H. 25.

PRINTER, capable young man as compositor and pressman in the printing department of a domestic concern, with references, WORCESTER ENVELOPE CO., Worcester, Mass. 25.

SALESMAN, wanted for clock and suit department; must have references; apply to J. H. BLAIR, Jr., Ideal Hotel, Tilton, N. H. 25.

SHOE REPAIRER, in Southbridge, 22-24 hrs. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

SOLDIER, experienced on jewelry, in Arlington, \$25-\$30. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

STENOGRAPHER (familiar with electrical terms), in Lynn, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

STENOGRAPHER, in city, \$7-\$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

TAILORS and bushmen, in city, \$11-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

TOOLMAKERS, in Southbridge, 30-35 hours. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

TWO-THIRDS COMPOSITOR, to do some billing, in city, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

UPHOLSTERY MAN, experienced, experienced, familiar with drapery and shade work; must be of good appearance and able to estimate on work. Apply BARTON RUG & DRAPERY CO., 200 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. 25.

UPHOLSTERER, wanted, first-class, who has had experience in making automobile chair seats and who is capable of taking charge of department. Apply to WHITNEY & CO., Chair Manufacturers, South Asburyham, Mass. 25.

HELP WANTED—MALE

UPHOLSTERER, carpet layer, mattress maker, New Bedford, with STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

WANTED—Temperate, reliable middle-aged man to do night work on a farm; must be a good milkman and used to horses; references required. Apply to J. H. BLAIR, Jr., Ideal Hotel, Tilton, N. H. 25.

WANTED—College student for the summer; salary \$15-\$20; must be a good plain writer; no contract at figure; to one who has ambition to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$10. B. SMITH & BROS., 61 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. 25.

WANTED—First-class experienced Harris automatic printing pressman to take charge of two E-1 Harris automatic printing presses. The C. J. FOX CO., Providence, R. I. 25.

WANTED—Grocery clerk for order team, store work; must be a good worker; name good references; 20 to 25 years old; \$10 to start with OAK GROVE MARKET, Malden, Mass. 25.

WANTED—Experienced salesman to cover territory; must be a good plain writer; no contract at figure; to one who has ambition to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$10. B. SMITH & BROS., 61 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. 25.

WANTED—Practical brass and aluminum worker, who could take charge of a small shop; must be a good plain writer; no contract at figure; to one who has ambition to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$10. B. SMITH & BROS., 61 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. 25.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced window man for all-round work. Apply at 24 Broadway, Everett, Mass. 25.

WANTED—CABINET MAKER—A first-class workman on furniture; a generally handy man; steady employment for eight months; must have references; apply to J. H. BLAIR, Jr., Ideal Hotel, Tilton, N. H. 25.

YOUNG MAN wanted to dress windows and do general housework; must be a good plain writer; no contract at figure; to one who has ambition to become a salesman this is a good opportunity; salary to start \$10. B. SMITH & BROS., 61 Fulton St., Boston, Mass. 25.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

INFANTS ATTENDANT—Young woman to take charge of infant 3 weeks old; must be thoroughly experienced, Protestant, and have good references. MRS. W. KIEFFER, 106 Bond St., Boston, Mass. 25.

LEATHER PATTERNS—Experienced; \$5-10; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

MACHINE OPERATORS, union shop, experienced on aprons and coats. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

MANGLE GIRL, in West Medford, 11 days. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 25.

MARRIED COUPLE for farm in N. H.; must be experienced; good references; apply to J. H. BLAIR, Jr., Ideal Hotel, Tilton, N. H. 25.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A general housework girl experienced and with all references; or a green German girl, strong and anxious to learn. MRS. B. B. CHAPIN, Lincoln, Mass. 25.

WANTED—Colored girl for second work and waiting, in small boarding house; apply during forenoon or phone. MRS. MYERS, 35 Beals St., Brook

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

REVERE

The program following the supper at the Unitarian church this evening will include vocal solos, Miss Ethel Curry; violin selection, Master L. Tapley; piano solos, Miss Julia Gilbert; readings, Miss Vickerson; Miss Ansel of the Bradstreet-avenue school will chaperone six of her pupils, who will give an exhibit of esthetic dancing; the last feature will be a millinery contest by the young men of the society.

Members of Undine chapter, O. L. S., will have a social meeting at the home of Mrs. Lound of Summer street tonight.

DEDHAM

Samuel Dexter lodge, 232, I. O. O. F., will observe the ninety-fourth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America at Odd Fellows hall, High street, next Tuesday night. Herbert W. Bonney, Julius Wisemann, Wallace A. Gleason, Frank Henderson, Jr., Richard Morgner, Andrew Benson and William F. Tripp will have charge of the arrangements and have planned a dinner and an entertainment.

WINTHROP

The executive board of the Winthrop Woman's Club, with the president, Mrs. Edith Allen Johnson, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, will tender a social to members of the club and friends in Episcopal parish house, this afternoon.

The Junior Alliance will hold a meeting in the parlor of the Unitarian church this afternoon.

EASTON

The third and fourth degrees were conferred at the meeting of Easton grange last evening. Deputy Inspector A. W. Gorham of Hanson was one of the visitors at the meeting.

Miss Eva A. Brunell is looking for a suitable place to have a baseball diamond laid out for the girls of the gymnasium classes of the Ames high school.

BROCKTON

The special committee of the city council to consider a location for a girls' high school will meet with a subcommittee of the school board this evening to discuss the subject.

Mayor Hickey will appoint a moth inspector for the city next Monday evening. George C. Kane has announced his candidacy for the position.

PLYMOUTH

George W. Bradford is at work superintending the construction of two new schoolhouses for the town.

The steamer Windemere from Progreso, Yucatan, is discharging a cargo of sisal grass at the wharf of the Plymouth Cordage Company at North Plymouth. There were 6637 bales on board.

EVERETT

Everett business men have equipped two tennis courts on the new Y. M. C. A. grounds on Broadway and will start a tournament Saturday. The courts are open to the members excepting between 5 and 7 p. m., when they are used by the business men.

CHELSEA

Under the auspices of the literature committee, the Chelsea Woman's Club holds its last literary meeting of the season in the First Congregational church this afternoon. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott will speak on the work of her mother, the late Julia Ward Howe.

ROCKLAND

The woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. is holding a sale at C. L. Rice & Sons' store on Union street today.

General Hartshoff camp, S. V., ladies' auxiliary and Hartshoff W. R. C. are arranging to hold an outdoor circus sometime during the summer.

WEYMOUTH

The Epworth League of the Porter Methodist church will present the farce, "Put Him Out," in the vestry tonight.

Members of the Second Universalist church will hold their annual May party in Fogg's opera house Friday night, May 2.

ABINGTON

The park commissioners are having several trees set out in Island Grove park.

Company G, twelfth Massachusetts regiment, holds its annual reunion at the home of Arthur B. Reed tonight.

WHITMAN

The Baptist Young People's Society is arranging for a social to be held April 30. W. F. Kinney will address the Epworth League next Saturday evening at the Methodist church on "Work Among the Italians of Boston."

HOLBROOK

The school committee has reappointed Walter O. Crocker and Charles N. Phillips as trustees.

The Holbrook brass band will hold a concert in the town hall Monday evening, May 12.

WESTWOOD

The Dedham & Franklin street railway employees have organized a union with these officers: President, Lewis R. Ross; vice-president, James Foley; secretary and treasurer, Edward C. Crockett.

MEDFORD

At a meeting of the school committee Thursday night resolutions were adopted endorsing the teachers' retirement act now before the Legislature.

AVON

Avon lodge, American Benefit Society, held a rollcall meeting Thursday night and entertained a large number of the members of the society.

WAKEFIELD

An entirely new plan is to be adopted by the new finance commission, by which sub-committees will keep in touch with the financial conditions and needs of all town departments throughout the year. Chairman John A. Meloney has made these appointments: School and library departments, Harry M. Wheeler, William H. Cartland, John H. Lovering; police and fire departments and town hall, C. Richardson, W. G. Strong, John A. Meloney; highway, parks and cemeteries, Thomas Hickory, Charles F. Winship, John S. Griffiths; poor, health, fish and moth departments, Lewis J. Gordon, W. V. Taylor, W. E. Cowdrey; water and sewer department and light plant, J. Parker Colbert, N. J. Hines, E. F. Preston.

MIDDLEBORO

The boys' class at the Central Baptist church will hold their annual dinner and reunion this evening. The class has voted on Harry Swift as teacher.

Horace Hammond, the chauffeur in charge of the combination fire truck, has resigned his position. Charles Lang has been promoted to Mr. Hammond's position.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Cabot Club will be held May 1.

The nominating committee of Nemasco chapter, D. A. R., appointed by the regent are Mrs. Lucy N. Lucas, Mrs. Clara D. Kelley and Mrs. Ruth Rogers.

WOBURN

The Woburn grangers are planning a meeting to be held May 7, in the Odd Fellows hall when the Woburn grange will hold its monthly meeting as the guest of the Woburn grange. The regular business meeting will take place in the afternoon followed by an entertainment in the evening under the auspices of the lecturer of the local grange, Hadley F. Higgins.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Relief corps 84, will be held this afternoon in the G. A. R. hall.

MALDEN

Directors of the Malden Board of Trade and prominent Malden residents are perfecting plans for the erection of an industrial building, to be under the control of the Board of Trade and to be used to secure new industries for the city.

An order will be introduced in the common council by C. F. Eaton, asking that Eastern avenue, between Main and Ferry streets, be widened to 50 feet. The proposed work is estimated to cost \$15,000.

BRIDGEWATER

The graduating classes of the Bridgewater Normal school have voted that only graduates be allowed to go to the promenade in June. This also prohibits all undergraduates from attending as has been the custom in previous years. It was also voted to hold baccalaureate services at 4 o'clock in the assembly hall instead of in the Congregational church at the morning service.

MAYNARD

The committee recently appointed to look into the subject of increased schooling accommodations have met and organized with B. J. Coughlin as chairman and Dr. Daniel Goodenow, secretary. The committee held its second meeting last evening in the selectmen's office.

The public schools close today for a week's vacation, and will reopen Monday morning, May 5.

LEXINGTON

The annual reception of the junior class at the Lexington high school to the members of the graduating class takes place tonight in the high school hall, under the direction of George Walker, president of the 1914 class.

An "educational fund night" will be held by the members of the Lexington grange, in Historic hall, May 7.

RANDOLPH

The Young Men's Mutual Relief Association has elected: President, Joseph H. Foster; vice-president, Percy H. Thompson; treasurer, Walter M. Howard; secretary, Clarence H. Deane; directors, George A. Roel, Andrew J. Brady, John P. Rooney, Edward H. Morgan and John F. McMahon.

ARLINGTON

"Ye Grante Folkes Concerto" will be held in the town hall tonight at 8 o'clock. The Rev. and Mrs. Frank Lincoln Massack will entertain the members of the Young People's Christian Union of the First Universalist church at their home on Massachusetts avenue tonight.

MARLBORO

Marlboro grange will observe Arbor day Saturday by planting trees and shrubs.

A debate will be held by the Dramatic Club, May 5, at St. Jean building.

BEDFORD

Company C, Lexington Minute Men, has elected these officers: Captain, Fred F. Cook; first lieutenant, Sydney W. Young, and second lieutenant, William J. McLaughlin.

CONCORD

The second degree was conferred upon a large class Thursday night by the members of Concord lodge of Odd Fellows in Association hall. Members of Maynard lodge were present.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The next regular meeting of the sewing circle of the First Parish society will be held Tuesday with Mrs. E. B. Holmes.

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER LINE—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Vacuum Cleaning

We clean Carpets, Rugs, etc., at 50 and 75 cts. per room with best cleaners. Why pay more? All work as represented or money promptly refunded. Will go any place at any time.

MEDFORD FURNITURE EXCHANGE

PHONE 47—MEDFORD, 141 MAIN STREET
Second Hand Furniture Bought for Cash

HOTELS



Hotel Washington

GRANT AVENUE AND BUSH
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A modern hotel of 7 stories, 175 rooms. Opened Jan. 1st, 1913. Within one block of shopping center. Quiet and elegant surroundings. Free bus.

REAL ESTATE

READING

FOR RENT—Single house, 35 Green st., 7 rooms, modern improvements. Apply on premises or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sales; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive book. Dept. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 N. Market st.

WEST NEWTON

To settle estate, house 372 Waltham st., 9 rooms and bath, 2000 feet land; sunny, well built, best of location and neighborhood; ready for immediate occupancy. Telephone or write. FRANK'S NEW HALL.

COLLEGE FUND IS NEARING \$33,500

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Nearly \$33,500 has been secured toward a fund which undergraduate girls and alumnae are raising so that they may erect a student-alumnae building, costing between \$100,000 and \$130,000, on the campus at Wellesley College.

Of the latest contributions the largest is \$800, raised by an undergraduate committee. Former students who gave "The Tempest," in Boston, under auspices of the Boston Wellesley Club, raised \$650 toward the building. From the classes of 1887, 1902 and 1904 there came gifts of \$15 each.

RESIST OUSTING OF BANKS' REPORTER

WASHINGTON—Milton E. Ailes, vice-president of the Riggs National Bank is seeking reversal of the ruling by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, which caused the summary ousting from the controller's offices of the treasury department Wednesday of Miss Lotta Taylor, who for 10 years, through an arrangement made by Mr. Ailes, has been furnishing the National City Bank of New York with information concerning the condition of other national banks throughout the country.

PLAYGROUND CONFERENCE ON

Park commissioners and finance commissioners are scheduled to hold a conference today in regard to the selection of a site for the ward 19 playground. Before the Panama Thursday Mayor Fitzgerald left orders with D. Henry Sullivan, chairman of the park and recreation board, that the "Mission church site" be taken. The mayor told the park commissioner to say to the finance commission that a majority of citizens of ward 19 favor that site.

MARINES START FOR HOME

WASHINGTON—Seven hundred of the 2000 American marines now at Guantanamo, Cuba, for shore drills sail today on the transport Prairie for Philadelphia, where they are due April 30. The companies coming are five of the first regiment, B from the New York barracks, D from Boston, E and F from Philadelphia and H from Portsmouth, N. H., and two of the second regiment, H from Annapolis and L from Norfolk.

6,000,000 SEEK APPLICATIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—More than 6,000,000 applications for concession privileges have been received up to date by Frank L. Burt, director of concessions of the Panama Pacific exposition. Only 31 contracts have been granted.

GRANT YORK HARBOR EXTENSION

AUGUSTA, Me.—The state board of railroad commissioners has approved the petition of the Atlantic Shore railroad for proposed extension of its road in York Harbor.

NEW ENVOY READY FOR DUTIES

WASHINGTON—Dr. Konstantin Dumba, new United States ambassador from Austria-Hungary, presented his credentials to President Wilson Thursday.

NEEDHAM

The Needham Dramatic Club gave Pinero's comedy "Sweet Lavender" in the town hall Thursday night.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The high school reunion which was to have been held this month has been postponed until June.

MELROSE

Changes are being made in the street lights in anticipation of the new all night lighting schedule.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Vacuum Cleaning

We clean Carpets, Rugs, etc., at 50 and 75 cts. per room with best cleaners. Why pay more? All work as represented or money promptly refunded. Will go any place at any time.

MEDFORD FURNITURE EXCHANGE

PHONE 47—MEDFORD, 141 MAIN STREET
Second Hand Furniture Bought for Cash

HOTELS



Hotel Washington

A modern hotel of 7 stories, 175 rooms. Opened Jan. 1st, 1913. Within one block of shopping center. Quiet and elegant surroundings. Free bus.

REAL ESTATE

FOR ELDERLY COUPLE OR LADIES—8 acres 1/2 mile from station, near lake, hunting and fishing, 50 cords wood, cuts hay for horse and cow, 25 apple trees, spring and well water; 1/2 story house, 7 rooms in good repair; good neighbors, fine view. Price \$200, \$300 cash. Just received, examined and better than advertised. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 230 Old South bldg., Boston; B. C. FLANDERS, Warner, N. H., between Concord and Lake Sunapee.

FARMS—SASKATCHEWAN

320 Acres of Farm Land
For sale, beautifully located, 4 miles from town of Lipton, Sask.; plenty of wood and water, 90 acres new ground ready for crop; \$5.00 per acre; excellent opportunity for any man desiring good farm home; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSEN, Lipton, Sask.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

LYNDHURST, N. J., 15 minutes from Hoboken, new house, 7 rooms and bath, large attic, steam heat; 5 minutes from station, garage, all over copper screens, double shades, storm windows; lot 35x110; fruit trees, hedge, shrubs and vines; \$5000; \$800 cash, balance as rent. Will rent for \$37.50 monthly. Apply A. D. HOYT, 9 Beaver st., New York.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

FARM MORTGAGES

I offer to investors high grade first mortgages on improved irrigated farms. Interest and principal collected free of charge and careful attention given to all matters in connection with these loans. Write B. T. JOSLIN, Basin, Wyo.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

PASADENA residence, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

BUNGALOWS TO LET—CALIFORNIA

TO LET—One year or more, 6 room modern bungalow, sleeping porch, garden, fruit trees, one block from ocean. Address L. G., 1555 East First st., Long Beach, Cal.

ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A., 820 Mass. ave.—(the suite, single and double rooms) to rent for men; electric light, steam heat, shower baths; 6 min. from Park st.

TOURS

YOUNG LADY traveling to Europe this summer with chaperon, a few girls, moderate price and attractive trip; write now; references. MISS M. E. BOYD, 616 E st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you get the flavor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If you can't supply you send 30c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY CLEVELAND, O.

BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.

BONDS—CLEVELAND

WE SPECIALIZE IN

CLEVELAND RAILWAY CO.

GUARANTEED 6% STOCK

W. S. Snyder & Co.

600 Hippodrome Building

Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.

Eddie 1300 R—Crest, 884 L

Edw. G. Hatch

ARCHITECT

260 Roselle av., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PATENTS—CLEVELAND

PATENTS PROCURED

and ideas developed. Can we help you? For information address C. R. SMITH, 411-12 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND

Merchants may get directly in touch with the Monitor's local representative, located at 728 OSBORNE BLDG., CLEVELAND, O.

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES

INCORPORATED
FISH
TELEPHONE 1427 RICHMOND. NO. 123 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND Hothouse PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable in U.S.A. Maine produces the best potatoes. We purchase only the best of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the State. 25 to 28 E. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COLD STORAGE for FURS

The Lowest in Boston—2%
FURS REPAIRED
When shall we call for them?
Tel. Oxford 113

The Furrier, Inc.

11 WEST STREET, BOSTON

QUIMBY'S LOUISE CHOCOLATES

1 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 12c; 1/4 lb. 6c; 1 lb. \$1.00
"WHOLESALELY INSPIRE AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR RENT—Small furnished summer cottage in the country; near Boston; half a mile from railway station and from the ocean. Call Brookline 422 or write MISS MOSHER, 585 Boylston st., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA REALTY COMPANY, 720 E. Main st., Richmond, Va.; coal, timber and farm lands and colonial estates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

194 BOYLSTON STREET
Opposite Public Garden

TO LET—Very desirable and exceptionally well lighted suite of three rooms and toilet, on second floor, suitable for mod. rates, milliners, etc.

Apply to Janitor on premises, or W. D. GOOCH, 133 Columbus Avenue, Tel. Trem. 166.

FURNITURE of 5 room apartment for sale; easy terms; rent \$40; near Conkey square. Apply BAILEY, 3 Irvington st.

FOUR-ROOM furnished apartment to let or share, near public library. Address 584, Monitor office.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—PHILADELPHIA

Cummings Coal
WE DELIVER 2240 POUNDS A SQUARE YD.

Means high quality—full quantity. We have the equipment for good service and the lowest prices for the year.

E. J. CUMMINGS

Main Office, 413 N. 13th. Phones 25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland 13th & Caldwell 51st & Warrington PHILADELPHIA

CUMMINGS Coal

Means high quality—full quantity. We have the equipment for good service and the lowest prices for the year.

E. J. CUMMINGS
Main Office, 413 N. 13th. Phones 25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland 13th & Caldwell 51st & Warrington PHILADELPHIA

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

POULTRY PLANT
WANTED—Experienced/poultryman with capital to take active interest in rapidly growing poultry plant on large farm near Boston; incubators, started in 3 years; brooder house full; must have practical partner at once. Address J. E. MORSE, R. F. D. 128, North Easton, Mass.

OPPORTUNITIES—CALIFORNIA

I WILL guarantee to locate you in any business on the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon or Washington. Tell me what you want. References given on application. DAN VAN WAGENEN, 427 Story bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave.—Spring styles now ready; first-class work; also pressing and repairing.

BROKERS—PITTSBURGH

last year.

Securities Slump Off Briskly London Firm

STOCK MARKET AGAIN SHOWS BEARISH TONE

Stocks Are Well Supplied for Sale Whenever Opportunity Offers and Lower Quotations Are Brought About

RUMELY ISSUES WEAK

Bearish pressure was conspicuous in the New York stock market this morning soon after the opening. First quotations were close to last night's closing, but stocks were well supplied and buyers were not numerous. Within the first few minutes good fractional losses were sustained and the tendency was downward. Some of the specialties, particularly the Rumely issues, Sears Roebuck and the petroleum stocks, showed the greatest declines.

There was no particular news to account for the weakness. The London market was better and it was thought by some that in view of the short selling yesterday there would be an improvement today. But it seems that holders of long stock take every opportunity to distribute their securities. Canadian Pacific was about the only stock to show any strength. It advanced about a point during the first sales in response to a demand from Berlin.

Rumely preferred opened off 11 points at 54, declined to 53½ and recovered 4 points before midday. The common opened off a point at 26, declined to 23 and recovered most of the loss. Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred was weak, opening off 2½ points at 21½.

Sears Roebuck opened off a point at 184 and dropped 4 points further during the first half of the session. St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred and Woolworth were prominent in the decline. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1½ at 75½ and declined nearly a point further before midday.

Boston & Maine reached a new low point on the local exchange. After opening unchanged at 64 it declined to 62½ during the forenoon. New Haven opened unchanged at 109½, declined to 110 and then recovered the loss. United Fruit opened off ½ at 161 and declined a point further before midday. The copper generally were weak.

NIPISSING CO. ANNUAL REPORT

Nipissing Mining Co.'s total profits for 1912 are \$2,081,710, comparing with \$2,095,241 in 1911 and \$2,167,103 for 1910. Nipissing reports for year ended Dec. 31:

	1912	1911	1910
Total income	\$2,081,710	\$2,095,241	\$2,167,103
Net income	2,081,710	2,095,241	2,167,103
Previous surplus	1,294,743	932,799	932,799
Total surplus	3,376,453	3,028,040	3,100,000
Dividends	1,842,500	1,842,500	1,842,500
Profit and loss surplus	1,533,953	1,185,540	1,257,500

The profit and loss statement follows:

	1912	1911	1910
Income	\$2,081,710	\$2,095,241	\$2,167,103
Expenses	1,842,500	1,842,500	1,842,500
Profit and loss	249,210	252,741	324,603

PHILADELPHIA—Mayor Blankenburg announced that \$3,500,000 of the \$7,000,000 4 per cent loan will be placed on public sale as the city treasurer's office on May 1 as originally proposed. The remaining half will be floated as the money is needed. The bonds will be sold at par in denominations of \$100 and multiples thereof.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.'S SALES

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s sales thus far this month show a small increase over the previous year. The gains in the branch houses, however, are expected to make a substantial increase in the showing for April.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Saturday probably fair with somewhat lower temperature; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; not quite so warm Saturday; light to moderate variable winds.

A weak disturbance is causing rain in the Mississippi valley and heavy rain at several points. Generally fair weather continues over the rest of the country. It continues cold in the northwestern districts with freezing temperatures south of Montana and North Dakota. Temperatures are near the seasonal average in other districts. Pressure is normal or above in about all sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

6 a. m. 63.12 noon 58.71
Average temperature yesterday, 58.

IN OTHER CITIES

	(Maximum)
Washington	64
New York	64
Baltimore	64
Philadelphia	64
Pittsburgh	64
St. Louis	64
San Francisco	64

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:48 High water 6:36 2:19 a. m. 2:53 p. m.
Length of day 13:48

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	75½	75½	74½	74½
Am. Steel	30½	30½	30	30
Am. Can.	24	24	23½	23½
Am. Car. & P.	46	46	45½	45½
Am. Sugar	34	34	34	34
Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	45½	45½
Am. Express	161	161	161	161
Am. H. & L.	4½	4½	4½	4½
Am. Loco.	35	35	35	35
Am. Smelt.	68½	68½	67½	67½
Am. Steel	34	34	34	34
Am. Sugar	34	34	34	34
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Prospects of New Cotton Crop Financial News

For the Assistance
— of —
Investors

NEW COTTON CROP PROSPECTS HAVE A BEARISH INFLUENCE

Larger Acreage and Better Farming Methods Expected to Produce a Greater Yield — Tariff Readjustment Also an Important Factor

GALVESTON, Tex.—Irregularity has characterized the cotton market during the past two weeks, the tendency on the whole being somewhat bearish with the result that prices now show a decline over quotations two weeks ago. The changes in prices have been between narrow limits, due largely to manipulation by interests, the weather has been the chief factor in the cotton market for several weeks, especially during the past week. Tariff revision and its consequent effect on the cotton goods market is proving a pessimistic factor in the present market.

Summing up the market during the latter part of the past two weeks, there has been considerable liquidation, a falling off in demand, an unsettled and depressed market, and a total decline of from 15 to 40 points. Favorable weather conditions over the greater part of the cotton belt, together with a clearing up of the apprehension of damage from floods in the Mississippi valley, have encouraged the bears to renewed activity and have caused the bulls to adopt a waiting policy.

Weather conditions favorable to growing have obtained over the greater part of the cotton belt and reports from experts scattered over the belt, particularly from west Texas, indicate that a good stand of cotton has been obtained by the farmers and chopping is in full swing. Very little cotton, they report, will have to be replanted owing to the recent cold weather. The only bullish reports, so far as weather conditions are concerned, come from central and west Texas. Dry weather and need of rain is reported from these sections, the ground in some sections being too dry and cold to cause germination of the cotton already planted.

Coupled with these reports of experts regarding weather and crop conditions come reports of increased acreage, increased use of fertilizers, the adoption of intensive methods of cultivation by the farmers, and a general effort to increase the production per acre. This determination on the part of the farmers of Texas to increase their production per acre has come through a campaign of education that has been waged in Texas for several years by the Texas Industrial Congress. Valuable prizes have been offered for several years for the most productive acre of cotton that is prepared, planted and cared for under scientific methods of cultivation. An organized effort has been made in all counties of the state to enlist as many contestants as possible and much publicity has been given to the results obtained as well as to the methods of cultivation employed. The result has naturally been an education of the farmers of Texas into more expert methods of farming with the result that the total output is being vastly increased. This education of the farmer has not been limited to cotton growing, alone, but it reaches all crops grown in Texas. Its effect has been more marked on the production of cotton, however, than on any other crop.

Another bearish influence has been exerted by reports from the central and

western sections of Texas in which rain is now needed that the ground in these sections is now too dry for planting corn and unless rains fall soon that corn planting may go forward, the ground intended for corn will be planted to cotton. In other words the present weather conditions are exerting a tendency toward greatly increasing the cotton acreage. Conservative reports from experts in all sections of the cotton belt in Texas indicate that there will be planted a total of 11,500,000 acres, or an increase of a little more than 10 per cent over last year's acreage.

There also seems to be a growing sentiment among the talent that the estimated consumption is well over what the actual figures will show, and that the prospects for a 16,000,000-bale crop this year are such that the demand will not uphold the market that is being sustained by holders. In other words the bears believe that the supply and demand will not be as evenly balanced as during the past few years, but that a surplus sufficient to drive prices down will be had.

Recent dry weather and higher temperatures have proved of much benefit to farmers in allowing large planting operations to go forward. Already planting is about finished in the southern and central sections of the belt, and has extended well into the northern section. The lower temperatures that prevailed soon after much of the cotton was planted retarded germination to some extent, but later temperatures warmed up and farmers are feeling reasonably safe in expecting a good stand from first planting. Very little cotton will have to be replanted owing to the recent cold weather.

Spot markets in Texas have remained steady with very little change in prices. There still remains considerable cotton that is being held in the interior and so far nothing has happened to cause spot owners to turn this stock loose. Holders of spot cotton have set their prices and are in a position to hold until their figures have been reached. They appear to be in an exceptionally strong position and are not alarmed at the bearish reports of new crop prospects.

Tariff discussion is exerting considerable influence on the cotton market and is giving a decided pessimistic outlook to the cotton goods trade, thereby affecting the prices of cotton. The general opinion among the talent seems to be that reduction of the tariff on cotton manufactured goods will materially affect this business in the United States. The tariff agitation is now being reflected in the securities markets and is reacting against cotton. Some experienced members of the trade fear a continued agitation of this question may exert a decidedly prejudicial tendency on the cotton goods market which will be reflected in the cotton market.

Evidently the market at present is largely a manipulated one and aside from the manipulation weather conditions throughout the cotton belt are exerting the strongest influence. Bulls and bears alike will closely watch the daily weather maps and forecasts to see the progress of the new crop in the South.

SATISFACTORY INCREASES BY UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS

NEW YORK—United Light & Railways Company earnings are enjoying satisfactory increases over a year ago. In February the subsidiary companies increased their gross by more than 13 1/2 per cent, the net about 16 1/2 per cent and surplus over interest charges by 37 1/2 per cent, as compared with a year ago. For the eight months ended Feb. 28 there was an improvement in the three items equal to 11 1/2 per cent, 16 1/2 per cent and 33 1/2 per cent respectively.

For the eight months the company earned a surplus over dividends on the first and second preferred stocks of \$344,857, which is equal to 3.85 per cent on the \$3,894,175 outstanding common stock, or at the annual rate of 8.76 per cent. In February the surplus available for the common stock was equal to 0.37 per cent, or at the annual rate of 4.44 per cent. Were it to be assumed that the remaining four months of the year will each show a surplus of about the same proportions as, February, a little over 7 1/2 per cent would be earned on the common stock for the fiscal period.

February, however, was a short month and now that the warm weather is approaching it is thought that monthly returns will be more favorable than those reported thus far in 1913. Those familiar with affairs of the company predict that close to 10 per cent will be earned on the common this year. Business conditions in the territory served are good, and it is expected that revenues will continue to show the same encouraging increases that have been reported to date.

It should be remembered that earnings of People's Gas & Electric Railroad Company of Mason City, the Mason City & Clear Lake Railroad Company and the Iowa & Illinois Railway Company are included in earnings of the subsidiaries for eight months, but for January and

February only revenues of the United Light & Railways Company—the holding organization—are given. With returns from these three companies included in future months it is only fair to expect a satisfactory surplus available for dividends. All of the subsidiary companies are said to be making good progress and have excellent prospects for the future.

United Light & Railways Company is financed for some little time to come and has a liberal working balance on hand. All properties are being well maintained and enjoy a satisfactory state of operating efficiency.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Chicago steamboat companies are operating to points in Michigan and Wisconsin and have raised fares about 25 per cent, due to increase in the cost of operating.

With \$25,000,000 stock, Alabama, Tennessee & Northern railroad has been organized to take over Alabama, Tennessee & Northern railroad, the Tombigbee Valley railroad, and the Mobile Terminal & Railway Company.

Paris cable says that it is useless to deny assertion that confidence is not yet restored, as cash hoarded in France is estimated at between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000; few capitalists will allow themselves to be coaxed into investments, and none is willing to indulge in speculation.

Basing estimates on latest advices from over a thousand correspondents throughout cotton belt, New York Commercial has revised slightly upward its first cotton acreage figures for current year. Increase in acreage compared with last year is now put at 6.9 per cent. Louisiana and Oklahoma show greatest gains. Crop is about half planted.

EARNINGS OF THE TAYSIDE CO. FOR YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The profits of the Tayside Floorcloth Company for the year ending Feb. 28, 1913, including balance brought forward, amount to £19,388 16s. 5d. After provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation, cost of repairs and renewals, and payment of interest, there remains a credit balance of \$10,752 12s. 2d., which the directors recommend should be applied as follows: In paying a dividend for the half year at the rate of 10 per cent, an interim dividend of 5 per cent having already been paid, the balance of £7927 12s. 2d. being carried forward to next year's account.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the new factory. The installation of additional and up-to-date linoleum plant, which has been in hand in the course of the past financial year, has now been completed and is working smoothly.

THE WHEAT AND CORN SITUATION

CHICAGO—The grain trade looks for liquidation of May wheat and wonders who will pay for it. Several houses are heavily long, but the scattered long interest has been considerably reduced.

Good export business in wheat developed on the break in futures Tuesday, most of it being done at Duluth, which reported sales of about 450,000 bushels, part of which brought about one cent over Chicago May wheat, c. i. f., Buffalo, the highest price on the crop. Some Duluth cash handlers were asking 1 1/2 cents premium.

Wheat traders cannot figure the profit in shipping from Argentina to Europe. May wheat in Buenos Aires closed Tuesday at \$1.02 1/2, and June \$1.04. Spot La Plata wheat in Liverpool sells at \$1.11 and in Antwerp five-eighths of one cent higher. Freight rate from Argentina to Liverpool is 12 to 13 cents a bushel. No. 2 Manitoba wheat at Fort William is 89c, and at Liverpool, \$1.14; freight rate 17 1/2. May wheat at Duluth 89c, and No. 1 northern Duluth wheat at Liverpool, \$1.12 1/4; freight rate about 17 cents.

James Carruthers of Montreal estimates that there are more than 10,000 cars of wheat loaded between country points and Ft. William.

Weather conditions have been fine for farm work in the United States and Canada. Winter wheat damage reports are too local for serious consideration.

BUSINESS IN FAR NORTHWEST

NEW YORK—Banking as well as all other branches of business are good in Pacific coast states, according to the statement of President Chilberg of Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle. Mr. Chilberg says that since the earlier call of the comptroller to the recent one deposits have increased 5 per cent. The various commercial and industrial interests are entering upon a period of normal development. Lumber industry is again on its feet.

"Money rates on the coast are a good deal more regular than here, the practice on the part of the banks being not to vary the rate from season to season, but to lend at a rather uniform rate of 6 per cent throughout the year."

"Apart from some speculation in orcharding lands, there is nothing abnormal in the situation now in Washington."

"Prices have been good and people are profiting by their investment in lands, so that they are not for sale."

President Chilberg says that by tariff adjustments the coast may lose something by lowering of the duty on coast products, but that quite as much will be gained by the canal as lost by the tariff. He does not look for any decline in staple prices.

KODAK'S BIG NET PROFITS

It is understood that Eastman Kodak shows a higher percentage of net to gross than any other large industrial in the country. In the 12 months to Dec. 31 last the company earned almost \$14,000,000 net, the exact figures being \$13,900,047. This was equal to 70 per cent on its common stock against 58 per cent in 1911.

The company has never stated its annual gross sales, but it is reliably learned that this aggregate in the late fiscal period was about \$35,000,000. In that event the company saved 40 cents out of every \$1 of gross for net profits, even after taking out depreciation, betterments and all charge-offs of this nature.

In the last three years the net earnings of Eastman Kodak have doubled, and a material proportion of the wonderful growth of net has, of course been a reflection of the spread of the moving-picture enterprise throughout the country.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balance for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

	1912	1913
Exchanges	\$24,181,062	\$27,038,550
Balances	1,100,321	1,511,350

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$11,524.

HOW TROLLEY FREIGHT AIDS THE FARMERS

Rhode Island Company Doing a Large Business in Bringing Produce to Market — New England's Opportunity Told

ABANDONED ACREAGE

PROVIDENCE—New England, according to agricultural experts, ought to support herself from her farms, yet the figures show that their productivity has diminished, and over 800,000 acres of New England farm lands were abandoned last year.

The problem of keeping people on the farm is largely one of providing easy communication between agricultural communities and the more populous centers, particularly such communities as are not directly served by steam railroads.

How the electric street railroad can contribute to the solution of this problem is illustrated in the case of the Rhode Island Company. The Rhode Island Company operates street cars in Providence and in other parts of Rhode Island. For some years now it has had in operation fast freight lines to the farms within a radius of 40 miles of Providence.

To day it is possible for a farmer living near one of these lines to order supplies by telephone in Providence in the morning and have them delivered in the afternoon. What is more, the electric express car will take his produce, if he so desires, put it into a storage warehouse for him and give him a receipt for it.

Suppose that a farmer wants to send his produce to New York. He may intercept this express car by the roadside and bill it over the heat line, the charge to be adjusted and sent to him the following day.

Before the electric express cars were put on between Providence and Narragansett Pier there was no milk business in this region whatever, due to the fact that farmers had to drive to the station of the steam road at the Pier, a distance sometimes of over eight miles.

The effect of the express service was instantly to open up an entirely new market for milk, and the farmers were quick to take advantage of it. Today this line handles a business of over 200 cars a day. The returns of the milk business of the company last year amounted to \$80,000, which was an increase of \$60,000 over the previous year.

Because of his isolation the small storekeeper off the line of the railroad formerly had to carry \$25,000 worth of stock. Today by reason of the advantages placed at his disposal by these trolley lines he can reduce this to a stock worth only \$4000.

The Rhode Island Company did a freight business of \$248,000 last year, which was an increase of \$56,000 over the previous year. It operates about 30 cars a day.

TWELVE MONTHS OPERATIONS OF SCOTLAND CO.

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The report for the year ending December 31, 1912, and presented at the annual meeting of the North of Scotland Electric Light & Power Company, shows that the gross profits including £1632 14s. 1d. brought forward, is £8048 3s. 2d., and after meeting interest paid on debentures and loans, amounting to £2790 8s. 11d., and writing off £27 13s. 2d., part cost of street lighting alterations, and 10s. loss on meters transferred, there remains a net profit of £5220 10s. 1d.

The recommendation of the directors was adopted—namely, to pay a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent for the year, absorbing £1000; placing £2000 to renewal reserve account, and carrying forward the balance of £2220 10s. 1d.

SITUATION IN IRON AND STEEL

NEW YORK—Of 50,000 tons of rail orders in the last week, the largest of which were 25,000 tons for Missouri Pacific and 10,000 for Denver & Rio Grande, the greater part will be delivered by Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Implement makers placed 70,000 tons in Chicago and this by no means closes requirements of consumers.

Railroads continue to buy cars in fair quantities. Consumers are urging quick deliveries, although it is almost impossible for larger mills to promise this. Iron bars at Philadelphia are \$1 a ton less than a week ago and \$2 less than two weeks ago, but quotations at Pittsburgh and Chicago are unchanged. Iron prices are \$1 a ton less than two weeks ago. Foundry iron at Birmingham is \$12, compared with \$13 at end of March and \$10.50 a year ago.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady; April 9s 9d, May 9s 9 1/2d, Oct. 10s.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK—The Irving National Bank will open for business in the Woolworth building Monday morning, the 28th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PRIOR LIEN FOURS NEAR THE LOWEST

Decline Attributed to the St. Paul Issue Which Caused Readjustment in Selling Price of Others—Current Year's Operations Satisfactory

NEW YORK—Northern Pacific's prior lien is sold down to 94 1/2 a few days ago, a new low price for the year and within 1 1/2 points of the low level touched during the panic of 1907. The reason for that decline was the public offering of \$30,000,000 St. Paul 4 1/2 per cent general mortgage bonds at 95 1/2, making the yield a fraction over 4 1/2 per cent. That offering caused a readjustment in the selling price of all of the old outstanding bonds belonging in the same class, such as the Rock Island, Atchafalpa, Northwestern and Northern Pacific prior lien 4s. Only a few years ago St. Paul's general mortgage 4s were selling in the open market as high as 117, but owing to a world-wide scarcity of money and a local overproduction of new securities, the company was forced to sell general mortgage 4 1/2s at a fraction under par. Those conditions, some think, are temporary, and it is only a question of time until the first mortgage 4 per cent bonds of all of the old line companies will again be selling well above par. In the meantime investors with surplus funds might find it profitable to look up the earning power and security behind the Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.

During the fiscal years 1911 and 1912 Northern Pacific suffered from a long series of unavoidable mishaps such as crop failures, blizzards and trade reaction. Compared with 1910 gross earnings of 1912 showed a decrease of \$11,000,000, while net showed a loss of \$3,593,000. Nevertheless despite these heavy losses in gross and net earnings Northern Pacific's surplus for dividends last year amounted to 7.9 per cent on the \$248,000,000 outstanding stock. In other words, after paying 7 per cent dividends a surplus of \$2,303,000 remained for improvements. That was a substantial surplus, but the figures looked small compared with the final surplus of \$3,082,000 for 1911, \$4,336,000 for 1910 and \$7,534,000 for 1909.

With this beginning of the current fiscal year, however, Northern Pacific has been reporting large gains in earnings, the monthly increases in gross and net being as follows: July, \$517,000 and \$147,000; August \$511,000 and \$111,000; September, \$768,000 and \$179,000; October, \$1,062,000 and \$216,000; November, \$1,270,000 and \$261,000; December, \$1,102,000 and \$203,000; January, \$1,315,000 and \$257,000. During February heavy appropriations were made for maintenance, so that while gross increased \$338,000 net decreased \$190,000. For the eight months of the year, however, gross showed an increase of \$6,336,000 and net a gain of \$2,492,000, bringing the figures back close to the previous high records. Regarding the outlook for the future

only a few days ago Howard Elliott, president of the company, said after having made an extensive inspection trip: "Soil and crop conditions are good. I found the company's line in good condition. Prospects for business are good and the people feel optimistic. February's results were not as good as January's, as was to be expected, because the month was three days shortened and we had unusually heavy weather in the western part of our territory. As I have pointed out before the Northern Pacific's maintenance accounts are running stronger than last year and will continue to do so, because we are trying to get all we want done that we can early in the season so as to take advantage of the period when labor is not so actively employed on the farms. March earnings will probably show a considerable increase over a year ago, but expenses will also be higher because maintenance work is being crowded and we are beginning to lay rails, something we were not doing a year ago."

As a result of the policy outlined by President Elliott during the first half of the current fiscal year Northern Pacific spent \$5,095,000 for maintenance of way compared with \$4,314,000 for 1911 and \$4,727,000 for 1910, while \$4,300,000 was spent for maintenance of equipment against \$3,556,000 for the first six months of 1911 and \$4,096,000 for the first half of 1910. Despite these increases in maintenance appropriations for the first half of 1912 the company reported an increase of \$1,945,000 in net earnings.

Northern Pacific's prior lien 4 per cent bonds are a first mortgage on practically all the company's roadbed and equipment. The prior liens are also a first mortgage on the land grant made by Congress. Last year despite the decreases in gross and net earnings the company reported net income of \$26,870,944, or nearly four times the sum required to pay all fixed charges, amounting to \$7,207,000.

Northern Pacific's prior lien 4s are considered as safe as any bonds traded in on the New York stock exchange. Because of general conditions in the money and bond markets those securities are selling far below their real value. In over a decade there has not been a year when the prior liens have not sold above par and in one year, 1905, the price touched 106 1/2. If the bonds sell at that level again it will mean an advance of more than 10 points over the current quotations. Northern Pacific really has not a chance to test the earning power of the \$93,000,000 worth of improvements made from the sale of stock late in 1906. When that times comes, probably this year or not later than 1914, the company will give a good account of itself.

ORDERS FOR ANTHRACITE-COAL ARE COMING IN MORE FREELY

During the past week orders for anthracite at wholesale have been more plentiful than for some time, says the Coal Trade Journal. Many of the dealers have apparently decided that there is nothing to be gained in withholding their orders further, and are now anxious to have their orders booked at the minimum price. Probably the companies already have more orders on their books than they will be able to ship the present month, but even so sales agents report that the demand is considerably below normal.

Individual coal is being offered at concessions from circular in some instances, although the larger jobbers claim to be asking the regular April price. The demand for independent coal does not appear to be active among the dealers. Quite a good many consumers are taking advantage of the opportunity to purchase their coal direct, as in some cases they claim to have been forced to pay exorbitant prices the past winter to dealers.

Owing to the transportation difficulties in the West recently, shipments have been heavier to New England than would otherwise have been the case, and storage plants at tidewater are well filled.

In the steam trade pea coal and No. 1 and No. 2 buckwheat are in somewhat better demand and there is no surplus of any account.

The bituminous trade is in no better shape so far as the spot market is concerned than it has been for some time. Sales at New England discharging ports the past week have covered quite a wide range of prices. A few sales have been made at \$3.63 on the cars at Mystic wharf, but probably \$3.73 to \$3.90 would better represent the average. Prices as low as \$3.40 have been reported at Providence and New Bedford, but this was undoubtedly for demurrage coal and the bulk of sales have been at \$3.55 to \$3.70.

Agents of shippers of Pocahontas and New River coal claim that the established price of \$2.85 at loading ports is being strictly adhered to and any sales figuring below this have been made at a loss to the middle-men. Considering the continued accumulation at southern ports, it may be said that the market is holding remarkably firm.

Pennsylvania coal is moving just a trifle easier, and salesmen report that considerable contract business has been closed up the past week on the better grades. The most encouraging feature of this situation is that in almost every

case the contracts made represent an advance of 10 or 15 cents over last year's prices. In some cases, where it is possible for consumers to take in the bulk of their year's supply before fall, attractive prices have been named, as all operators are naturally anxious to keep their tonnage moving during the next few months, while spot business is slack and car supply good.

The vessel market is firm at former quotations, although the demands for boats is light. The average rate from Hampton Roads to Boston, Salem and Portland is 75 cents to 85 cents, and from Philadelphia 70 to 85 cents.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC NOTES

Trustees of the Massachusetts Electric Companies opened bids Thursday for the purchase of \$2,100,000 two-year 5 per cent coupon notes.

The notes are sold to refund an issue of \$3,700,000 three-year 4 1/2 per cent notes coming due July 1 next.

The issue was awarded to a Hayden, Stone & Co. syndicate, consisting of Hayden, Stone & Co., the Equitable Trust Co. of New York and E. Lowber Stokes of Philadelphia.

There were 4 bids in all. Method of sale was similar to that adopted by the Massachusetts Electric Companies and Bay State of inviting bids by Boston bond houses, award to be made to the highest bidder.

GEORGIA'S GINNING FIGURES

WASHINGTON—For the crops of 1912 total number of bales cotton ginned in Georgia, excluding lintless, was 1,812,107 as finally reported by the census bureau. This compares with 2,794,295 bales in 1911 and 1,812,173 bales in 1910.

YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Within two weeks the new open hearth steel plant of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company will be placed in operation. Plant will have six furnaces, together with a blooming mill.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 60 1/2c; Mexican dollars, 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver 27 13-16d, off 1-16.

We have prepared a pamphlet entitled "The Selection of Investments," which contains information and definite recommendations which experience has shown us are of value to those with funds to invest. We will be glad to send to those interested a copy of this pamphlet on application.

A. B. Leach & Co.

Investment Securities
4 Post Office Square
BOSTON

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 25)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Spear of Spear Bros. & Co.; Adams.
Belfast, Ire.—W. J. Baird of Baird Bros.; U. S.
Birmingham, N. Y.—C. L. Lord of Endicott Johnson & Co.; T. S. Lincoln of Chicago, Ill.—E. M. Spencer of S. B. Hammer of Mandell Bros.; Essex.
Chicago—Paul Karl and H. Mascher of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Cleveland, O.—W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.
Hartford, Conn.—J. M. Otera of Ferrandis, Valdes & Co.; U. S.
Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Coleman of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—G. Moragues; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—J. Janney; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Manroe of Munroe Bros. & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Richard Laird of Laird & Taylor; Lenox.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Savannah, Ga.—G. R. Richmond; Essex.
San Francisco, Cal.—R. Katchinski; Essex.
Scranton, Pa.—D. J. Jones; U. S.
Seattle, Wash.—H. M. Sundgrass of Ron M. Rich; Essex.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foot & Shoe Co.; Parker.
St. Paul, Minn.—C. Miss of C. Catzian & Co.; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS
Chicago, Ill.—E. V. Gale of E. V. Gale Co.; Tour.
Cincinnati, O.—Val. Dittenhofer, Jr., of Val. Dittenhofer & Co.; Essex.
Glasgow, Scotland—J. F. Taylor of Malcolm Inglis & Co.; Parker.
London, Eng.—L. Roth of Schlosser, Baker & Co.; Tour.
Quebec, Can.—J. P. Mullerkey of W. A. Marsh Co. Ltd.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—More liberal receipts from the primary markets have replenished spot stocks of turpentine to such an extent as to induce New York operators to lower their prices for the spirits a half cent further to 42 1/2c per gallon ex-vat. The Savannah market, which is still being flooded with new crop goods, continues to manifest a declining tendency and still lower prices are therefore likely to be named in the New York market within the near future.

Rosin—Only small jobbing lots of the low and medium grades are being purchased even at the recent reductions in prices as further decreases in quotations are looked for daily as a result of the unceasing liquidation of the "naval stores combine" holdings and the continued movement of new crop gum to the primary centers. The pale grades remain dull and almost neglected, though now offered at materially lower figures than a week ago. The New York Commercial quotations:

Common \$4.75, Gen Sam E \$4.75, graded B \$4.80, D \$4.95, E \$5, F \$5.05, G \$5.10, H \$5.20, I \$5.25, K \$5.30, M \$5.40, N \$5.50, WG \$7, WW \$7.20.

Tar and Pitch—Unbleached absorption of kiln-burned tar is reported at \$5.75 a cwt, and retort tar is also moving steadily into consuming channels at \$5.50. Pitch, however, remains devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted. Spirits weak, machine 36 1/2c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady; hard \$3, soft \$4, virgin \$4.

Leading Events in the Athletic World

ATHLETES ARE GATHERING FOR RELAY CARNIVAL

Leading Schools and Universities East of Mississippi River to Compete in Big Pennsylvania Championships Tomorrow

LOOKING FOR RECORDS

PHILADELPHIA—College and school athletes from all parts of the country east of the Mississippi will begin to arrive in this city today for the nineteenth annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania to be held on Franklin field tomorrow afternoon. Only one of the big eastern universities will not be represented and that will be Cornell. The entry list consists of nearly 1000 athletes, and they represent some 200 schools and colleges.

Next to the big intercollegiate championships this event of the University of Pennsylvania has come to be the big outdoor track meet of the year and the titles won in the various events are among the most highly prized in the country. Not only are the college and school relay banners much sought after, but the trophies in the individual events are highly prized.

That the standard of performance at this year's meet will be fully as high as any previous one is assured, and it will be a big surprise to some of the closest followers of college and school athletics if more than one new record is not established tomorrow.

The chief of the relay races will be the one, two and four-mile intercollegiate championships. While Harvard, Cornell and Yale will be missed from these events, the other universities have entered teams that promise to force the present records hard, in spite of the fact that they are already very low.

Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania are generally regarded as the three colleges that will fight it out for the one-mile title. Columbia, however, may have considerable to say in this race as she has at least two runners who can hold their own with the best. For the two-mile event Dartmouth seems to have the edge. The team has done some wonderful work at this distance indoors and has shown improvement since getting outdoors. Pennsylvania is also expected to have a strong team in this event with Princeton and Minnesota among the contestants.

Pennsylvania is favored by many to capture the four-mile race and thus defend the title she won in 1912. Much depends upon McCurdy in this event, and should he be at his best, some remarkably fast time will be made. Michigan, Dartmouth and Princeton will also try for this title and should force the winner hard.

The individual events promise some remarkable work. The 100-yard dash will have all three place winners in last year's intercollegiate championship taking part in addition to several others who promise to make the winner break even time should conditions be right.

The high hurdle race will find J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan; J. P. Nicholson, Missouri; and J. P. Case, Illinois, three contenders for the Olympic team of 1912 at the starting point in addition to such fast men as W. F. Potter, Yale freshman captain last year; A. L. Jackson and Capt. J. B. Cummings, Harvard. It will take the best of racing to capture first in this event.

Never before has such a high grade field of high jumpers entered one of these meets. A. W. Richards, winner of the Olympic jump at Stockholm last summer, is the leading candidate for first place, but he will be forced by such wonderful jumpers as J. O. Johnstone and A. W. Moffat, Harvard; W. W. Oler, Yale; Burdick, the former Pennsylvania star, and Enright, Dartmouth. The man who does not better 6 ft. 10 in. does not seem to have a possibility of winning even a third place.

The above events seem to be the ones that will produce the greatest work, although the shot put, hammer throw, broad jump and pole vault are expected to be of exceptional class. The other college and school relay races promise to furnish much close competition and fast time, but will be overshadowed by the three big ones.

COLLEGE MEN PLAN LEAGUE

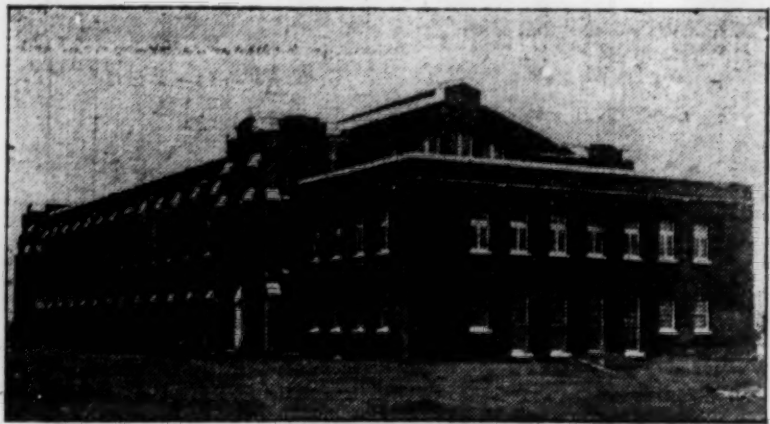
NEW YORK—Plans were formulated Thursday night for a New York and New England College Basketball League, to be made up of Williams, Wesleyan, Syracuse, Union, Colgate and St. Lawrence. Representatives of a number of colleges, including New York University, Colgate, Union, College of the City of New York, Syracuse and St. Lawrence, met here to discuss the formation of a league, but it was decided that the traveling expenses would be too burdensome to include the institutions of this city.

Fred Dawson, the former Princeton basketball captain, represented Union.

ANNAPOLIS AND SWARTHMORE TIE
ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Annapolis and Swarthmore played a tie game of lacrosse here Thursday afternoon. The score was 6 to 5.

COTTON STATES LEAGUE
Jackson 3, Meridian 2.

HANDSOME NEW COLLEGE GYMNASIUM



THE NEW GYMNASIUM AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE AT AMES

AMES, Ia. This building is one of the largest devoted to physical training. It is 297 feet long and 83 feet wide. Each of its two great exercise rooms has an area of nearly one third of an acre. One has a dirt floor for indoor practice in all outdoor sports. The other, in the second story, has space for basketball courts, volley ball and squash courts, baseball cage, indoor baseball diamond, complete gymnasium apparatus and a twelve lap track. In the wings are lockers and special exercise rooms, bath, pool, handball courts, and athletic quarters. This \$165,000 building was opened in the spring semester of 1913.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	W	L	P.C.	Team	W	L	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714	Philadelphia	7	2	.778
Pittsburgh	7	3	.700	Washington	6	2	.750
Chicago	7	3	.700	Cleveland	6	4	.600
Philadelphia	6	3	.667	St. Louis	5	4	.556
Brooklyn	4	3	.571	St. Louis	5	4	.556
St. Louis	4	3	.571	Detroit	5	4	.556
Cincinnati	4	3	.571	Boston	4	7	.364
				New York	4	7	.364

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 1, Brooklyn 0.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 10, St. Louis 3.
GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON DEFEATS BROOKLYN
In a well-played 12-inning game the Boston Nationals defeated Brooklyn Thursday by a score of 1 to 0. James did the pitching for the winners and while he was unsteady at times he proved very effective with men on bases. Allen pitched for Brooklyn and did very well. Boston scored its run in the twelfth inning when Bariden, batting for Seymour, made a single with the bases filled and two out. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries: James and Whaling; Allen and Miller. Umpires, Rigler and Byron. Time, 2h. 24m.

PHILADELPHIA EASY FOR GIANTS
NEW YORK—The Giants easily defeated Philadelphia in the third game of the series Thursday 7 to 1. Moore started in the box for Philadelphia and lasted only two innings. In that time he passed four men and yielded five hits, including a home run by Shafer in the second inning with two on the bases. Nelson, who replaced Moore, held the Giants in check. Ames was effective, and the Philadelphia team made only four hits. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 11 2
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 3
Batteries: Ames and Hartley; Myers, Moore and Kilmer. Umpires, Klein and Orth. Time, 1h. 45m.

CINCINNATI 10, ST. LOUIS 3
ST. LOUIS—Cincinnati hit five pitchers out of the box Thursday, while Suggs was effective most of the time. Cincinnati winning from St. Louis 10 to 3. This was Cincinnati's second victory of the season. Doubles and triples were frequent, while passes and sacrifices aided in the scoring. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....1 2 3 3 0 1 0 0 0 10 14 2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 13 1
Batteries: Suggs, Clarke and Seaver; Salter, Burk, Redding, Willis, Geyer and Wingo. Umpires, Brennan and Eason. Time, 2h.

TUFTS NINE AT HOME AGAIN
MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts baseball team returned Thursday after the annual New York trip, during which five games were won and only one lost, the best record that any Tufts team has made in recent years on the spring trip. The most encouraging feature of the whole trip was the way the men hit the ball. Captain Bennett, a weak hitter last year, got 13 hits during the trip out of 24 times at bat, giving him a batting average of .541. Lee, the shortstop, rolled up an average of .380, while Stafford, Angell, Matzyski, Meagher and Donnellan all hit for well over .300. The work of the pitchers was also excellent. Adams is in better form than at any time last year, while Krepps, the freshman left-hander, won the two games that he pitched in handy fashion.

WESLEYAN HAS HARD CONTEST
NEW YORK—Columbia's lawn tennis team met with defeat at the hands of Wesleyan by a score of 5 to 1 in a series of exciting matches on South field Thursday afternoon. Brilliant rallies on the part of the visitors marked many of the matches, while the Blue and White players, making an uphill fight of it all the way, seemed to show lack of practice and had trouble in keeping within the back lines.

RHODES IS B. A. A. CHAMPION
D. P. Rhodes won the club championship of the Boston Athletic Association at court tennis Thursday, when he defeated C. T. Russell, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 8, Milwaukee 4.
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2.
Toledo 3, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 6, Kansas City 5.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
New Orleans 0, Memphis 0.
Birmingham 8, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 4.
Mobile 11, Montgomery.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Dallas 1, Austin 2.
Ft. Worth 12, Waco 3.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION
Pittsfield 5, Springfield 2.
Bridgeport 3, Holyoke 3.
New London 3, Hartford 2.
Waterbury 7, New Haven 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Brookline 4, Providence 2.
Baltimore 3, Montreal 1.
Newark 3, Buffalo 0.
Jersey City 3, Toronto 0.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Savannah 4, Albany 2.
Macon 7, Charleston 1.
Columbus 3, Jacksonville 7.

COMMITTEE IS NAMED BY THE N. Y. YACHT CLUB

Latest Challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for Race for America's Cup in 1914 Has Been Referred to Twelve Members

PROBABLY ACCEPT

NEW YORK—The challenge of Sir Thomas J. Lipton for the America's Cup is now in the hands of a special committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club, and an answer to the note of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club is expected soon.

At the meeting of the yacht club Thursday night the challenge was neither accepted nor rejected. The two clubs have communicated with each other since the challenge was received and it was agreed that each should appoint a committee to carry on negotiations. The general feeling about the club is that the challenge will be accepted, but there is some objection to the 75-footer which Mr. Lipton provides for in his challenge. Many of the members believe that the race should be between 90-footers.

The committee appointed is Commodore Dallas R. Pratt, former Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, former Commodore E. D. Morgan, former Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, former Vice-Commodore Henry Walters, C. Oliver Iselin, former Commodore C. Ledyard Blair, Vice-Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., Rear Commodore J. P. Morgan, former Commodore Arthur Curtis James, former Rear Commodore W. B. Duncan and Secretary George A. Cornack.

The committee appointed by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club is Commodore the Earl of Shaftesbury, Vice-Commodore Col. Sharrman Crawford, Rear Commodore J. C. Lepper, Herbert Brown, E. F. Patterson, R. E. Workman and H. I. Garrett.

The challenge as worded is in accordance with the challenges sent for the last five races, which have been accepted. Sometimes the mode of procedure has been to accept at once and appoint a committee to attend to the details and at other times a committee has been appointed with power to accept, as has been done in this instance.

The action of the club and the names of the committee appointed were called to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club Thursday night after the meeting.

HARVARD WINS FROM MAINE BY 7 TO 3 SCORE

In spite of some very ragged baseball playing by the winning team, Harvard defeated the University of Maine Thursday afternoon on Soldiers field, 7 to 3. In the field Harvard showed up poorly. Nine errors were charged up to the home team, as against four for the visitors.

Hitchcock was in the box for Harvard for his first appearance on Soldiers field and pitched surprisingly well. If he can hold this form against stronger batters he will be ranked as a distinct addition to the Crimson pitching staff, which is none too good at best. Osborne handled his delivery fairly well, but allowed two passed balls.

At the bat the Harvard team showed up much better than in the field and made 10 safe drives, one of which was a homer by Clark, which brought in a man ahead of him. This was the only extra base hit of the game.

Gannett and Tomes, both substitutes on the team, led at the bat for Harvard. Gannett also made a spectacular catch in left field. Ayres followed with a poor throw across the diamond after he had recovered the ball.

Gannett went to second on a hard hit ball in the sixth and scored on Tomes' second hit. In the eighth Harvard added its final two runs. Ayres, Gannett, Hardwick and Tomes in succession hit the ball safely. Ayres was caught at the plate trying to steal home. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Harvard.....0 0 0 4 1 0 2 7 30 9
Maine.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 4
Batteries: Hitchcock and Osborne; Driscoll and Abbott. Umpire, O'Reilly. Time, 1h. 45m.

PHILADELPHIA INCORPORATED
HARRISBURG—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has been incorporated at the state department, the charter providing for a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. The incorporators own 5 per cent of the stock. They are Edward L. Schell, Philadelphia; Samuel J. Ferguson, Philadelphia; and Robert F. Irwin, Jr., Lansdowne, Pa. The last named is treasurer.

YOUNG TO MANAGE MINOR CLUB
CLEVELAND—"Cy" Young, major league pitcher and famous for more than a score of years, signed a contract late Thursday to manage the local club of the Federal league for the coming season.

CINCINNATI GETS TWO MEN
CHICAGO—Pitcher William Powell and infielder Michael Barghammer were sold Thursday to the Cincinnati Nationals by the Chicago Nationals. It is understood Cincinnati claimed them at the waiver price.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Petersburg 3, Plymouth 3.
Norfolk 5, Roanoke 1.
Richmond 13, Newport News 1.

HARVARD SENDS SEVEN TRACK MEN TO PHILADELPHIA

Crimson Enters Best Athletes for Individual Events at Big Pennsylvania Relay Carnival

Seven members of the Harvard varsity track team left Boston this morning for Philadelphia where they will take part in the annual relay carnival of the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin field tomorrow. The Crimson did not send any relay team, but has entered her best men in the individual events. The men who made up the party are: Capt. J. B. Cummings '13, A. L. Jackson '14, T. O. Freeman '14, hurdles; J. O. Johnstone '16, A. W. Moffat '13, high jump; T. Cable '13, hammer-throw and broad jump; J. B. Camp '15, high jump and pole vault. Coach W. F. Donovan and Manager W. Tufts, Jr., '13 also make the trip.

A number of trials were held in the Stadium Thursday and some remarkable times recorded for this time of year. By far the best of these was the performance of R. St. B. Boyd '14 in the two-mile run, which he won in 9m. 27s., bettering his own Harvard-Yale dual record by ss. F. W. Copeland '13 finished some 10 feet behind him. In the mile run H. M. Warren '13 beat out H. G. MacLure '15 by about five yards in the time of 4m. 31s.

Two 440-yard races were held. The first, a race between the half-mileers, was won by W. J. Bingham '16 in 50:3-58. R. G. Huling '13 second; the other was captured by R. H. Delahfield '16 in 51s., with J. C. Buck '15 second. The half-mile race for freshmen was won by G. Lamont '16 in 2m. 6s.

A handicap track meet, open to members of all four classes, will be held at the Stadium next Friday afternoon. The meet will include the full list of 13 track and field events. Cups will be awarded the winners of first and second places in all events. This contest is intended especially for inexperienced men, and all track candidates are expected to enter.

POLO PLAYERS ENJOY RESPIRE FROM PRACTISE

Two Fast Games Conclude Month of Hard Work on Lakewood Field

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—Candidates for the United States polo team which will meet the English challengers for the international trophy are today enjoying a short respite from practice following a month of the hardest kind of work. Two games were played Thursday and they resulted in some remarkably fast work by all the players.

Over 1000 spectators lined the field to witness the games. The white four at once struck its gait and after Milburn had fired the first gun with a goal for the red quartet they swept down the field and ended their march with a brilliant goal by J. M. Waterbury. Play was closer in the second session and three minutes passed before Phipps once more sent the red four into the lead with a goal from a hard angle. Milburn escaped from the pack at the next throw-in, and got away for a clean run down the field and another goal.

At the beginning of the following period Stoddard took the ball and scored in 30s. Not to be outdone in point of time J. M. Waterbury followed this with a goal in 20s., which evened up the score. The line-up follows:
First game—Red: C. C. Rumsey, D. Milburn, Foxhall Keene, H. C. Phipps, White; L. E. Stoddard, J. M. Waterbury Jr., H. P. Whitney, L. Waterbury. Goals—J. M. Waterbury 3, Milburn 2, Phipps, Stoddard, Whitney, L. Waterbury. Referee—Malcolm Stevenson.
Second game—Red: J. S. Phipps, J. M. Waterbury Jr., Foxhall Keene, D. Milburn, White; L. E. Stoddard, C. C. Rumsey, R. L. Agassiz, L. Waterbury, Goals—Stoddard 4, J. M. Waterbury 4, Phipps, Rumsey, Agassiz. Referee—Malcolm Stevenson.

Lester German of Wilmington, Del., led the professionals again, breaking 191 out of 200. His total for the two days was 378.

N. H. DEFEATS Y. M. C. A., 4-3
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—New Hampshire State College defeated the Y. M. C. A. College Thursday afternoon, 4 to 3, in an 11-inning contest. Captain Chittick and Fountain starred for Springfield, while Brackett, Jones and Cram did good work for the visitors. Both pitchers played well. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New Hampshire 10 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 2 3
Springfield.....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 2 4
Batteries: Adams and Welch; Lang and Smith. Umpire, Reed. Time, 2h.

McDEVITT COACHING MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS—Elmer McDevitt, former Yale guard, who was a line coach for the Blue last year, is assisting Dr. H. L. Williams in coaching the University of Minnesota football candidates in their spring practice. McDevitt is devoting his attention to the big men who are candidates for positions at guard, center and tackle.

SHARPE TO HELP MANAGE CREW
PHILADELPHIA—Fred Sharpe, a member of last year's wrestling squad and a football player, has been selected as assistant manager of the University of Pennsylvania crew for next year.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 2.
Venice 5, Oakland 2.
Portland 1, Sacramento 0.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

When the Boston Nationals win Cincinnati does the same.

For two young catchers, Schalk of the Chicago Americans and Agnew of the St. Louis Americans look very good.

Who is going to stop that Yale varsity nine this year? Still the victories come and they appear to be of the easy variety.

That was a great batting bee in St. Louis yesterday. Cincinnati made 14 hits for a total of 26, while St. Louis made 13 for a total of 18.

In Gile, Yale has a pitcher who is sure to make his mark on the college baseball diamond. He is only a junior and comes from Colorado Springs, Col.

A college battery that is sure to get into major league baseball this summer if it will agree to play professionally is Eayres and Snell of Brown University.

The Red Sox gave an exhibition of their great finishing powers yesterday. One run behind in the ninth they made four hits and four runs for the game.

The two big leagues broke even in home runs yesterday. Crawford of Detroit getting one for the American and Shafer of New York for the Nationals.

President Lynch is evidently going to enforce discipline to the limit this year. His suspension of Sweeney and Doyle and firing of Pitcher Perdue was the first step.

Manager Chance and his New York Americans have certainly been given a hard schedule for the start. Three weeks of Boston, Washington and Philadelphia could not be made harder.

The Giants have now won seven straight games, with the exception of one tie, and they appear to be going after that big early-season lead Manager McGraw planned to get.

Williams of the St. Louis Americans is 'living up to the good things said about him by Manager Stovall. Three triples in four times at the bat were his contribution yesterday.

That is a wonderful baseball record the Columbus avenue grounds of the Boston club has. Eleven championships have been won there and in 1875 the club won every game played there.

For two young pitchers James of Boston and Allen of Brooklyn gave a very fine exhibition in their 12-inning contest. Both were unsteady at times, but very effective with men on bases.

The total of 13 off-benders yesterday and only scored one run, while the Athletics only made five hits for a total of eight off Schultz and scored four runs. The Chief was very effective when his meant runs.

BOSTON GUNNERS TAKE THE PRIZES

J. L. Snow of Boston captured the high amateur average prize in the two days' shooting tournament over the Paleface traps Thursday. Spotts, who beat him out for first position Thursday, broke 193 out of 200 targets to 192 for Snow. The New Yorker was also second to Snow in the two-day record, breaking 381 out of 400 birds.

The three-man, 200 target team match between Boston, New York and Portland led respectively by Snow, Spotts and Randall was won by the Boston team by a margin of two birds over the New Yorkers, who led the Portland shooters by 12 birds. The three Boston guns, Snow, Putnam and Staples made a total of 568 to 566 made by the New York trio.

Lester German of Wilmington, Del., led the professionals again, breaking 191 out of 200. His total for the two days was 378.

DARTMOUTH IS VICTOR 5 TO 2

HANOVER, N. H.—At Alumni Oval here Thursday afternoon, before a large crowd, Dartmouth won its second straight ball game from Colby 5 to 2. The visitors showed a marked improvement in their playing and, for several innings made things interesting. Lavin of Boston did the pitching for Dartmouth and but for his unsteadiness in the first part of the game might have shut out the Maine boys. He got into tight places, but had excellent support. James of the visitors pitched good ball, but at critical times his support weakened. Lowe of Dartmouth fielded well, while Donahue and Berry hit the ball hard. Donahue, Lowe and Bennett contributed a fast double play. The score:
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Dartmouth.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 5 10 10 2
Colby.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 4
Batteries: Lavin and Alden; James and Lowrey. Umpire, Kelly. Time, 1h. 55m.

UMPIRES IN SPECIAL UNIFORMS
CHICAGO, April 24—Umpires of the American league will appear on the diamond in white flannels on "special occasions." President B. B. Johnson announced Thursday. One of these occasions will be on May 17, when Frank L. Chance will be given a great reception at the White Sox park. Umpires will appear in "full dress" on holidays and when the President of the United States attends games.

RIVALRY KEEN BETWEEN TWO UNIVERSITIES

Interest in Sports Has Increased to Great Extent at Oxford and Cambridge in Past Few Months

MANY GAMES POPULAR

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The past two terms at Oxford and Cambridge have produced among the colleges the usual keenness in the many branches of sport in which they indulge. Some games, as is inevitable, excite far more interest than others, but during the winter terms there is no doubt that rugby football, rowing, association football, hockey and track and field sports are the chief items, and also the most popular, their popularity being probably in the order named above.

Among the Oxford colleges, Brasenose has secured the best athletic record during the last two terms, having won the rugby football competition and the athletic competition, besides making a fairly good fight in the torpid races on the river. Both F. H. Knott, the well-known rugby football player, and A. N. S. Jackson, of track fame, come from this college. Magdalen was once again at the head of the river in the torpid races, in which the rowing was fairly good. New College had a wonderfully successful second crew, and St. John's and Worcester had very promising eights. The hockey competition was won by St. John's, Hertford being the runner up. Magdalen also had a good side, but the game has not yet reached a very high standard. Unlike Cambridge, who adopt the league system, many of the Oxford competitions are managed on the cup-tie, or knock-out system.

At Cambridge, Pembroke headed the league in association football, while Trinity, whose eleven included four Blues, were a good side. The hockey league, which contains as many sides as does the association league, produced a large amount of enthusiasm. Jesus College finished at the head of the list, though Pembroke, with three Blues, ran them very close. The intercollegiate athletic competition was won by Kings College, which had the support of the wonderful all-round athlete, H. S. O. Ashington. The Lent races were good and some promising form was seen. First Trinity retained the headship, while Jesus College, Sidney Sussex, Pembroke, Lady Margaret and Third Trinity did well, and the racing of the summer term should be well up to the average.

CROSS ELECTED CAPTAIN AGAIN

PRINCETON, N. J.—E. J. D. Cross '14, of Baltimore, Md., was reelected captain of the Princeton swimming team for next year at a dinner in honor of Sullivan, the coach, given by the members of the swimming and water polo teams Thursday night.

Cross was one of the new junior captains last year, being elected while still a sophomore after he had won the intercollegiate championship titles in both the 100 and 220-yard swims. He holds these titles for the second year in succession by breaking the intercollegiate records in both contests during the winter. In the meets held in Brookline within the last week, for the individual championship of the university, he broke the 220-yard record and equaled the intercollegiate time for the 50-yard swim.

DAHLIN SIGNS NEW PITCHER

NEW YORK—Manager Dahlin of the Brooklyn Nationals has signed a schoolboy pitcher for a tryout, Edward Phelan, former star pitcher for the Xavier high school. Phelan is but 21 years old and stands 6 feet 1 inch tall.

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THE HOME FORUM

ABOUT MAKING MANY BOOKS

AN interesting discussion of the output of new books in these days appearing from the pen of a publisher in the Atlantic sets the reader thinking. For it appears that with all the increase of prosperity and the enormous advance in almost every line, yet in the sale of new books there has been no commensurate advance. Apparently there are but few more new books sold now than there were a few years ago, when the actual output of new books was much smaller. About the same amount of money is being spent in books that was spent among the new books, so that any single book has really less sale than it would have had a decade back. In other words the body of folk who buy books seems to be no larger than it was 10 years ago.

The reason given for this is the lack of proper facility for the distribution of books. The writer comments on the fact that magazines may be distributed at a cent a pound while books are charged at 8 cents a pound. There is no better way to bring books to the attention of readers than in the book shop. A book shop in one city will have the run of certain books, and another city will bring out other books, but no purchaser has a chance at any large proportion of all the new books, save as he sees them advertised.

Perhaps another factor at work in the problem may be the surprising success of such a series of old books as Everyman's Library, for example. It would show that some people are buying old books. The standard works are being distributed over the country more widely than ever before. The new books are looked at with a certain distrust by many thoughtful people, who remember Emerson's dictum about waiting till a book is a year old. Perhaps with the wider spread of education and a gain of thoughtfulness on the part of the public the reading portion

Poet Vergil's Place

The poet Vergil, in many ways takes the place in Latin literature which has long been occupied by Wordsworth in English poetry. He looked upon poetry as a serious profession, and wrote from a serious and patriotic conscience. His "Georgics" were written with the deliberate purpose of interesting his countrymen in agriculture, while his great poem "The Aeneid" was an enthusiastic glorification of Rome and the Julian family.—Literary Digest.

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SCANDINAVIAN INFLUENCE IN AMERICA

OF ALL the larger bodies of immigrant peoples which have sought America in the more recent years and also of all the colonizing adventures of the early history of the new world, the Scandinavians perhaps least often figure in the pages of comment or criticism, eulogy or depreciation. To be sure the first discovery of the western continent by Europe is attributed to the Vikings, who seem to hold the imagination of the historical writers more closely than even the old tower of Newport has been fondly attributed to the Viking visitors, though modern archeologists find it merely an old stone mill of colonial days. The stories of the Scandinavians who touched northern American shores in 1006 and went home with wonderful tales of the far off Vinland gain romance from obscurity. The problem that will perhaps

never be finally settled must have special allurements for that law-abiding people of these northern lands, who without flourish of historical conquest yet are inheriting the lands of the great American middle West by virtue of their splendid citizenship.

The Scandinavians of course include the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes. William Penn praised the Swedes who made the attempt at colonization on the Delaware in 1638. The more recent emigrants are praised in the American Historical Review because they have understood how to assimilate themselves with the population of the new world. We read: "The final test of the value of an alien element in the population of a nation must always be its capacity for amalgamation with the better part of the adopting country, its ability and willingness to contribute positively and progressively to the upbuilding of the institutions of the nation whose life it shares. The Scandinavians have shown an exceptional power of adaptability in matters social and political."

The Scandinavian immigration to the United States reached its highest mark in 1882, when more than 105,000 Scandinavians came, most of them going at once to the upper part of the Mississippi valley. In 1903 77,000 came. These figures explain why there are today 3,000,000 of true Scandinavian folk in the United States. It was the longing to

own land that first brought these helpful settlers, so Minnesota, Wisconsin, Dakota and the rest have profited greatly by the Scandinavian vigor and skill in developing agricultural resources.

Though the Swedes made the first venture, the Norwegians were the first comers during the nineteenth century. Strong Norwegian colonies grew up in southeastern Wisconsin. The Swedish influx began to be strong when the Janzonist communistic experiment was tried in Henry county, Illinois, between 1840 and 1850. The new Scandinavians began to spread to Iowa and Nebraska as well. The journal just quoted says the race this compliment:

"The Scandinavian immigrants, from the beginnings of their movement into the promise of the American West, have dedicated themselves, without reservation and without stipulation, to the interests and institutions of the republic. Neither educational nor property qualifications, nor any other reasonable restrictions on immigration, would much affect the number of arrivals. They come to the new world to stay and to make homes in the old-fashioned sense of the word; they are racially akin to the best in America; they are mentally and temperamentally detached from old world dogmas, castes, and animosities; they are educated, hard-working, ambitious, and law-abiding, and permanently quickened by the conditions of American life."

TIME VERSUS ETERNITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTAL thought concerning time is full of contradictions. From one point of view it is looked upon as exceedingly precious, as holding the opportunity to do good, to increase one's knowledge, to add to material possessions.

From another and perhaps more general point of view time is looked upon as cruel, as gradually taking away from mortals what they most value—health, activity, vitality. Even though up to a certain point it is generally considered that with increasing years mortals are attaining their prime, individually most of us believe that in leaving childhood behind we are losing a freshness, a simplicity, a purity of view, which maturer attainments do not seem to replace. So from the beginning of human experience the reckoning and limiting of life on the basis of the passing of time results in a sense of loss.

Christian Science comes to reverse all these false and powerless decrees of mortal mind by revealing the great truth that there is no time, there is only eternity. Time is the counterfeit of eternity.

Paper of Nickel Proposed

Book lovers and the librarians are discussing the fact that most of the present book paper that is made is not likely to endure. Therefore a hint from Mr. Edison that he could make paper of metallic structure which would last indefinitely was eagerly seized upon. The American Library Association applied directly to Mr. Edison to know if there were really a possibility of producing such a kind of paper within reach of reasonable expenditure. He wrote in reply that while in the course of some of his work he had used extremely thin sheets of nickel and had remarked that sheets of nickel might be used for printing, yet he had not followed up the experiment. He thought, however, that it is within the possibilities that with proper machines nickel paper might be produced. The nickel sheets he had referred to were too thin. It took 200 of them to make up the thickness of an ordinary visiting card.

A traveler in Vermont has found a simple and obviously new cottage that bears the name "Dun-movin." There is a finality about it that hints harrowing experiences in the past and calls for congratulations that they have come to an end.—Youths Companion.

BLOCK HOUSE AT WHIDBY ISLAND, IN PUGET SOUND, IS RELIC OF THE PAST



THE softening hand of time has been busy with the outlines of this pioneer block house in the state of Washington until, weathered and gray, it seems to melt into the landscape as if it had always been there. This is the charm of your true old building, that it seems to be a part of nature, and not the invention of human arts and crafts. Washington was long the subject of excited controversy when it formed a part of the Oregon territory.

Originality in the Ozarks

Attention has for some years past been called to the originalities of the mountain dwellers of Kentucky, or perhaps one should say to their present day hold on traditional things of colonial times; but it has only of late been fashionable to talk about the Ozark region in Arkansas, where it is said that descendants of the old Virginian and New England families still express the old individuality and the clean-cut Anglo-Saxon characteristics, which have become so much modified in American society at large. Writing of the fiddlers of the Ozark region in the Bellman, Victor Schoffelmayer advises those who seek true folk song from which to develop characteristic or national music to visit the Ozarks. He says that at the fiddlers' contests, common in the region, only those men may enter who cannot read a note of music. Your true Ozark fiddler scorns that man who relies on anything but his own ear and his own improvisation. The fiddlers vie with another in improvising or varying their tunes, much as in the contests of the old Minnesingers. An Ozark mountaineer is called a "hill Billy," and he can almost always play the fiddle.

From "The Aim"

Consider not my little worth—
The mean achievement, scamped in act,
The high resolve and low result.
The dream that durst not face the fact.
But count the reach of my desire.
Let this be something in thy sight—
I have not, in the slothful dark,
Forgot the vision and the height.
—Charles G. D. Roberts.

May Is Building Her House

May is building her house. With apple blooms
She is roofing over the glimmering
rooms;
Of the oak and the beech hath she build-
ed its beams,
And, spinning all day at her secret
looms,
With arras of leaves each wind-swayed
wall.

She pictureth over, and peopleth it all
With echoes and dreams,
And singing of streams,
May is building her house. Of petal and
blade,
Of the roots of the oak is the flooring
made,
With a carpet of mosses and lichen
and clover,
Each small miracle over and over,
And tender, traveling green things
strayed.

Her windows, the morning and evening
star,
And her rustling doorways, ever ajar
With the coming and going
Of fair things blowing,
The thresholds of the four winds are.

May is building her house. From the
dust of things
She is making the songs and the flowers
and the wings;
From October's trodden and trodden gold
She is making the young year out of
the old,
And the brown leaves spurned of
November's feet
She is changing back again to spring's
—Richard Le Gallienne, in Harpers
Magazine.

The brave makes danger opportunity.
—Lowell.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Constellations High and Low

Among the amazing sights to the visitor in New York are the electric signs in front of and on top of the buildings at night. The signs that seem to move are of course known in most large cities but in New York they are so many-colored, so numerous and so new and strange in form that they make a constant panorama of brightness in the air. In one place a woman stands waving an open umbrella about, quite as if she were in a motion picture. A thread manufacturer has made a big yellow cat that seems to be unwinding a spool of red cotton and tangling itself in the thread. There is a Roman chariot race with huge horses swinging along as if they trod fire from the dark night. A tooth brush big enough for a giant also comes and goes in flashes. Big clocks with all the figures and the hands marked in electricity are of course common enough and the names that are suddenly spelled out in fire and then as suddenly disappear; but in New York these are so many as to give an impression of flashing brilliancy all over the dark roof tops. The big dipper itself of course set the fashion for showing

all sorts of household utensils outlined in balls of fire, and Cassiopea's chair is another example of the same starry illumination of everyday things. Studying the electric constellations might naturally turn people's gaze higher still to the wonders of the sky. Any one can easily learn to trace out the great constellations with a little help from some good book about the stars.

Indians on the Roof

The free life of Indians as we read of it in books is fascinating. We like to camp out in summer vacations and live under a tent as the Indians used to do. So we can well understand a picture which is printed in a New York newspaper of a party of Indians from the Blackfeet tribe in Glacier national park in Montana. They are shown on the roof of the hotel, seated in a circle in all their feather head-dresses, beads and other gay ornaments. Behind them their tents or teepees stand, stretched on half a dozen poles that meet at the top. These Indians, while visiting New York, preferred to pitch their teepees on the roof instead of staying indoors. They were gazed at by curious crowds.

Today's Puzzle



Used in shipbuilding?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Beholdings: Spray, play, ray, ay, y.

TELEPHONE WORKERS AND OTHERS

IF I could write I could make a book about the things I have learned in telephone work," said a bright woman the other day. "The reason the girls like it is because there is so much to learn. You really do get a very good understanding of electricity; there is always something new coming up about the instruments and the switchboard. You have to use your wits and be somebody, not a mere machine. And then, human nature! If you like to study your fellowmen, there's your chance."

This woman had passed the round of the service from operator to inspector, and teacher and chief operator. She knew

her work thoroughly, she was herself now set in a place of responsibility and opportunity; yet she had much to say of the demands made on the telephone operators and the need of both patience and sympathy on the part of telephone patrons.

The girls may have suddenly half a dozen calls, after a period of some moments of rest. They must take them up one by one, remembering not only the right choice of the wire but the instant stroke of the lever as one gives the call. On party lines there is the third element of the one ring or two, though this is gradually being arranged on an automatic plan.

Operators have often in the past had to work from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock at night on demand, and while they were of course paid for the extra time this order of things meant that the employees never had actual command of their own leisure. They must always expect to be ready to surrender any plan at the call of the employer. It is now argued that where there is need for this command of a worker's time there should be a regular compensation, adjusted to cover value received.

It is a conceded fact that any employer who uses only half a worker's time pays more per hour than when he gives him employment the year round. From this workers have taken the stand that the employer who practically dominates all the worker's waking hours should pay for the advantage of having some one always ready at need. It is said that similar conditions in the case of household helpers is what has made this work so unpopular. It was long poorly paid and yet the worker was practically at the employer's call day and night. Even though the actual hours of freedom might be many the worker never knew when she might make engagements and be really free. Of course this condition still prevails, and perhaps necessarily so, but the household workers are now paid more nearly on a basis of such a surrender of all their time.

"Neither Man's Nor Woman's"

I have written truth,
And I a woman. . . . The truth it-
self.
That's neither man's nor woman's, but
just God's;
None else has reason to be proud of
truth.
—Mrs. Browning.

Experience of a Gardener

In a rectangular bed, having the green of the arbutus as a background, I set a mass of Shasta daisies; just in front of these, a row of forget-me-nots and then, as there happened to be a packet of azure-blue pansy seeds for which there was no other place, I sowed them around the edges of the bed for a border, says a writer in Suburban Life. At the extreme end stood my Dorothy Perkins rose, and, for its winter protection, it has been banked with barn-yard fertilizer. By spring this was dry and light, and not knowing what else to do with it, it had been raked down over this bed. The soil was so light it would scarcely hold the seeds, but I never saw such sturdy plants as the ones that thrust their heads up in that border; stiff and erect came each little plant, and such blossoms! Richly, deeply, darkly blue, each exactly like its neighbor, very large, and borne on long, stiff stems. It was a five-cent packet of seeds, too. Right behind them came the pretty green and blue of the forget-me-nots.

Vast Electrical Industries

Thirty years ago 200 people in the city of New York used 3000 electric lamps. Today 125,000 customers use 5,000,000 lamps.
One man out of every 40 in the United States is employed directly or indirectly in electrical industries, representing an invested capital of more than \$7,000,000,000, and earning annually more than \$1,000,000,000. This is the growth of 30 years.—Harpers Magazine.

Ability in Home Service

WHEN all the questions involved in household service are weighed, it would seem that discords between employer and helper follow chiefly from the lack of training on the part of those who serve, their unwillingness to come up to a definite standard of good work. They have not always been taught their trade, they do not enter it with the idea of perfecting themselves in a vocation or of advancing to progressively higher places of trust and responsibility. If a domestic worker shows herself really an expert in her line, she commands not only good wages and conditions, but respect and consideration from employers.

To have faith, one must build upon a sure foundation.—William J. Bryan.

If We Desire to Live a Life of Truth

IF we desire to live a life of truth and honesty, to make our word as strong as our bond, let us not expect to keep ourselves along the narrow line of truth under the constant lash of the whip of duty. Let us begin to love the truth, to fill our mind and life with the strong white light of sincerity and sterling honesty. Let us love the truth so strongly that there will develop within us, without our conscious effort, an ever-present horror of a lie.—William George Jordan.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 25, 1913

King Nikita's Firm Stand

"WE WILL not give up Skutari!" In those words M. Mouchkovitch, the principal Montenegrin envoy at the Paris conference, summed up the situation yesterday. Was the speaker bluffing? That is the question which will naturally occur to every one reading his words. Certainly there has been nothing like it since David faced Goliath in the valley of Elah. On the one side there is the might of Europe, her ships, her armies and her gold, and on the other the tiny poverty-stricken Black Mountain. Yet as Austria talks of mobilizing 40,000 men a suspicion floats through curious, half-startled, uneasy Europe that it may, after all, not be the Black Mountain who is bluffing.

In the whole story of this extraordinary war Montenegro has never uttered a threat she has not lived up to. She was the first to launch herself against the Turks, and she has been the last to sheathe the sword. She has declared in the most open manner through the mouth of her King that she would capture Skutari or she would go under and now that Skutari is hers she declares just as unflinchingly that if Austria is determined to reach Skutari she will have to do so over the bodies of the male population of the country. She held unflinchingly on when the Austrians were massed upon her frontiers. She never faltered when the ironclads steamed up her coasts and made their night capture of the King's little yacht. The allied admirals must have heard the thunder of the guns and seen the red flashes in the darkness the night Taraboshi fell. In the morning they had the King's yacht but the King had Skutari.

Political Europe is contemplating one of her periodical crises. The idea that Austria is concerned for the autonomy of Albania deceives no one. Austria desires a pied a terre in that country which is more concisely than correctly described as the Balkans. For this Montenegro is to be deprived of what she has fought for and won, just as she was a generation ago. Dare Austria obliterate the Black Mountain? And dare a Slav Czar let her?

Nobody ignores that the Ballplatz has no more scruples than there are letters in the word safety. And though every one knows Russia has given her consent, that was before the midnight guns were booming in Cetinje and the bankers and merchants were singing and dancing in the streets of Belgrade. It will be strange if King Nikita does not keep Skutari or exchange it for something equally valuable.

Tariff Champions in the House

NOTHING could illustrate more perfectly the change that time and the discipline of defeat have wrought in the Republican party in the way of chastening than the first speech of the debate following Mr. Underwood's formal introduction of the amended and completed tariff bill. Congressman Gardner was an insurgent against Mr. Cannon when the ex-speaker's power was finally broken. He has been an independent partisan for some years, with more freedom to think and speak than most of his New England colleagues in Congress. Had his advice on important matters of policy been followed by the Republican managers in Massachusetts the party's outlook now might be brighter. That he, with such a record, should have been chosen to open the debate was in itself significant; and his candid words respecting the causes of Democratic supremacy were even more remarkable. If Mr. Gardner can be fairly said to speak for his party, then both the Democratic and the Progressive parties must reckon more seriously than they have been doing with the historic organization that shaped national history for nearly fifty years. It remains to be seen whether men of the type of Mr. Gardner are to control.

Criticism by the Progressive party's champions in the House seems to concentrate more upon the method of revision employed than upon the outcome. With the principle of commission investigation, which the Progressives champion, the Monitor repeatedly has expressed its agreement. But national public opinion is far from assenting as yet; and under present constitutional prescriptions, no commission can have more than advisory duties. Which being the case, any tariff must finally be made by Congress amidst scenes and under influences far from ideal.

The most significant words of Mr. Underwood in opening debate were those in which he said that it was a tariff with the consumer rather than the producer dominant. Many citizens are both producer and consumer, hence the contention of some persons that a tariff alteration based on any such distinction has no validity. But as a matter of fact the most rapid gain in population of the past decades has been among a consuming rather than among a producing class, and it is to aid the masses of the multiplying urban centers rather than the rural population and the manufacturers of the towns that the rates have been adjusted.

Railroad Firemen Win

IN A DECREE by the arbitration board formed under the national law, the Erdman act, the railroad firemen of the eastern United States have won an increase in pay amounting to nearly \$4,000,000 a year. What is quite as important, the national arbitration law has proved its worth in the settlement of by far the largest problem ever submitted. The extent of the issue is comprehended when it is stated that the decree raises the wages of all locomotive firemen east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, a territory containing a third of the railroad mileage of the nation and carrying very nearly half of both the freight and passenger business. The increase in the wage is from 10 to 12 per cent, in contrast to the 5 per cent awarded the engineers in their arbitrated case, but also different in not being retroactive and going into effect with the filing of the decision. A new basis of the wage schedule is introduced by the weight of the locomotive being taken into account for gradation of the pay.

In all its findings the board seems to have been reasonable and just, and there is full evidence of its members having given the issue a most searching study. The triumph of the arbitration principle is

complete. The firemen and the railroads had undertaken the adjustment of their difference without success. A strike was imminent and the country faced a complete suspension of traffic. Mediation by Judge Knapp of the commerce court and G. W. W. Hanger, acting commissioner of labor, failed. Then the effort of these two officials brought the Erdman law into operation. A vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad and an official of the firemen's brotherhood were selected by the opposing interests and the third arbitrator chosen by the judge of the commerce court. The impartial board has brought about a settlement in which all the issues are met and all the parties brought to consent. The story of the use of the national instrumentality for adjusting labor disputes is recounted to give emphasis to the fact that there has been found an effective means of settlement. Apprehension will appear, as it always does, that the increase of pay will seriously affect the railroads or that it will be passed on to the public in a lessened service or increased charges.

Neither predicted result need alarm. The railroads of this great region are prosperous. They have means of retrenchment that will not lessen their service, as the students of railroad wastefulness have pointed out. Finally, there is no public concern greater than the fair pay of men charged with a share in operating the great machines by which freight is drawn and passengers carried with safety and efficiency over the rails. Railroad solvency is least of all imperiled by the wage item.

FOR THREESCORE of years, at least, Kansas has been in the limelight. Even before it became a state, and when its population was sparse, it seemed to possess beyond any of its sisters along the frontier, or on either side of it, the faculty of focussing national attention. The original progressives of the nation founded Kansas, and while they may have expressed themselves from time to time under different partisan political banners, it cannot be truthfully said that Kansans have at any time, even temporarily, ceased to be original or progressive. They are as original and progressive today as they ever were. The story of their triumph over the "Great American Desert" has often been told. They found Kansas treeless and desolate; they have made it a grove and a garden; they found it in buffalo grass; they have sown it with all the golden cereals; they found themselves on the firing line of the great internal disturbance that once divided the republic, they found themselves in the vanguard of civilization, they found that they must bear the brunt of resistance to the onward strides of a restless and migrating race, they were confronted with flood and drouth, with the unchecked sweep of the Rocky mountain hurricane, with the plagues of the wilderness, with ruined crops, with mortgaged homes—they passed through it all with fortitude, and they have come out of it all with victory.

Today Kansas is contented, enlightened, a magnificent producer, a lender rather than a borrower, the home of universities, colleges, seminaries, academies, schools; the friend of culture, the patron of the automobile, a land of handsome farmhouses and big barns, and, as has been its custom at intervals through all its years, today it is boasting. This time, however, its voice is not raised in political exultation, it is not flattering itself on the size of its crops, it is not asking that admiring ears and eyes be turned toward its orators or its sweet singers, it is not defiantly hurling a reply back to its favorite but all too daring son, William Allen White, who once conceived the idea that there was something the matter with it. It is doing none of these things. It is simply boasting of its girls.

There are no better girls to be found anywhere in the world, declares Kansas, than those born and bred and educated within its own borders. They are everything, says Kansas, that girls should be. They are blooming, blushing and bright. Their percentages in school are above the average. They are learning not only to grace the parlor but to supervise the home. They know a lot, and are learning more, about farming. They are practical. They are everything that the most exacting could desire in girls, and yet they are girls. The nation is proud of its daughters as a whole, but that will not prevent it from joining with Kansas in a special celebration over its discovery that the Kansas girls are the best of all the Kansas products.

Book and Newspaper

IN A RECENT address before the Philadelphia Booksellers Association, a society of a type that is multiplying now that book venders are becoming democratic like other merchants, it was argued by a local author of some note that the newspaper is dependent on the book. "Does not the newspaper in the end get its bottom ideas and abiding principles of civilization from books?" asked the speaker. If by a book is meant a critique of government like that of Montesquieu or of the authors of The Federalist, or any classic, then the greatest of daily chroniclers of present-day history would admit that he needed them to give depth, range and insight to his comment. But if it is meant that for success in journalism today, even in conformity to the highest ideals of the calling, it is necessary for the writer to know the inside of any considerable number of the books issuing from the press, the statement is questionable.

Thinkers of a nation now find ways of getting publicity prior to book publication. All this is grist to those journalists who can count on adequate reporting of the innumerable speeches and addresses given from one year's end to another in large centers of population. Combining this expression of opinion by experts with his own scrutiny of the news of the day the journalist comes to his own decision. It is not denied that often he would write more weightily if he knew the contents of books written by experts. It is not denied that a newspaper writer conversant with standard works of history, biography and belles-lettres and able to quote aptly and effectively is a useful member of a staff. The only point now being stressed is this, that neither book publishers nor authors should flatter themselves that the world of journalism is dependent on the world of literature. The bottom ideas of a civilization at any stage of a race's or a nation's existence are derived from social experience and from individual insight. In these days they often find expression and world publicity through the daily press long before they get the more formal record of the book.

IN THIS age of automatics it is rather a remarkable circumstance that nobody has invented the self-spading back lot.

One of the Proudest Boasts of Kansas

A TREATY-MAKING generation must be a treaty-keeping one if it is to meet successfully the tests imposed by subsequent historians with ethical ideals. Nations, like individuals, vary much in their reputation for veracity and fidelity to pledges; and a deceitful and evasive race earns a retribution that outweighs all temporary gains from contract-breaking. Is the present generation unmindful of this teaching of history? It would

often seem so as evidence accumulates indicating that some public men in nations hitherto scrupulous in the matter are inclined to depreciate the sanctity that has come to attach to the treaty-pledge. Modern Europe has had recent examples of indifference to formally pledged assurances of good will and friendliness; and in the United States there are lawmakers, and political leaders who make alleged present necessity justify acts which the nation is pledged not to do.

An individual who puts his alleged or real pecuniary needs above the code of honor to which he has subscribed allegiance come what may, falls in the esteem of his former friends and of the public. So do nations if they make light of treaty pledges. Not until the United States comes to terms with the state of Colombia will the influence of the United States again be what it should be in Latin America. The work of two generations of American educators, missionaries and diplomats working in Japan is imperiled now because of indifference in California to aught but local necessities. Anti-British feeling in the Senate may wreck the structure of arbitration that has been building since the days of President Cleveland.

Treaties that are broken deliberately do not cease to be remembered because so set aside. They often are the prelude to war. A nation that has a slight opinion of its pledged word cannot complain much if it has to undergo criticism that is caustic and see depreciation of its credit follow in due time. However, a majority of congressmen still put honor above expansion of territory or any growth of the nation in mere wealth. They wish the national record as to veracity to be maintained.

CHICAGO loved Douglas no less because it loved Lincoln more. It raised one of its first monuments to his memory, it named one of its finest parks in his honor. There is a Douglas boulevard within its borders, and, in fact, the name of Douglas is writ all over the metropolis of the state he helped to bring into distinction while it was still very young. It may be said that Chicago has divided its affection pretty equally between the great Vermonter and the great Kentuckian.

IN RELATION to at least one phase of his subject, Harvey S. Chase of Boston, who recently addressed the Massachusetts Society of Certified Accountants on "The National Budget and the Work of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency," found himself at a disadvantage—such a disadvantage as must be encountered by anybody forced to deal with a partially immature proposition. Although a skilful accountant, and in that capacity consulting adviser to the treasury at Washington, he was compelled, and for a very good reason, to omit discussion of current or possible treasury resources. Two things are essential to the making of a complete budget, whether it be national, state or municipal. The first is something like definite knowledge of available revenue; the second is the adjustment of expenditures to this revenue. It is not possible to fix any definite revenue from year to year. The duty of a British chancellor of the exchequer involves the creation of revenue from some old or new sources in order to meet new requirements in expenditure. In a sense, all chancellors must make provision for both sides of the budget. In the United States with infrequent interruption, and under established protective and internal revenue systems, the probable revenues from year to year have been easily estimated.

But a change is impending at present. As Mr. Chase remarks: "Of course, no man can estimate what Congress is going to do with the tariff, or what it is going to do with the income tax." But whether it be assumed or not that the national revenue shall be as ample as ever, the manner of disbursing that revenue is the real point of importance.

Mr. Chase goes over the ground carefully and thoroughly, dealing with present methods of preparing estimates, pointing out wherein there is antagonism between the executive and legislative branches of the government, reviewing the work of the President's commission, in the last administration, and summarizing some of the more important proceedings of that body. Incorporated in the latter is a paragraph containing the gist of his own recommendations. He advises that there be established a new "central administrative division" to be directly under the President and a part of the executive office, which shall take from the treasury the accounting, auditing and investigating features, now elements of that department, and establish them in this central executive board. This "central administrative division" would, in actual operation, be the source of information for congressmen and others desiring to obtain estimates of the departments, as well as an agency for the adjustment of differences. He very properly remarks in this connection that the treasury being a coordinate department with those for which it prepares estimates, it would be better to centralize this work in the executive. "No head of a department," he says, "desires the head of another department to come in and investigate his office, but no secretary would make serious objection to an investigation by the President or by his immediate representative."

This is true, and it is encouraging to find from Mr. Chase's conclusions that the prospects of the adoption of a budget system along lines that will appeal to the commendation of expert accountants are bright. It will be a long stride forward when the present system of managing the government's expenditures shall have given way to one devised in accordance with sound business principles.

NEW MEXICO has brought a \$2,000,000 boundary trespass suit against Texas, which shows that land hunger is something not entirely confined to individuals. Either state could give the other a nice strip of border country without missing it.

WHATEVER form opinion may take in New Jersey with regard to the jury reform bill, there is a widely prevalent belief throughout all the states that the jury system demands serious attention.

Treaty Breaking and Keeping

Strong Plea for a National Budget